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From the Raleigh Sentinel.

THE 10TH OF MAY, 1866.

Lines suggested by the address of Seaton Gales, Esq., to the Ladies of Raleigh, on the anniversary of the death of Stonewall Jackson:

Oh! shed not a tear for the hero who died,
When the flag of his country was flying,
But scatter with lillies and roses the grave
Where he slumbers in glory undying.
He knew not the sorrow the conquered must feel,
The grief of a fruitless endeavor,
The heart breaking pang when the struggle was o'er,
And that banner was folded forever!
Deep tears for the nation that, conquered and ruined,
Can lay o'er its heroes, no tablets of stone,
Though it writes every one *on the true heart of woman*,
Which feels that our soldiers are never unknown.
Oh! then, let us make a fragrant ovation
In honor of Jackson, the tenth of each May,
And with roses that bloomed as a hero lay dying
Wreathe over the graves of his comrades that day;
That their memory, like spring time, forever may be
Embalmed in the fragrance of flowers,
And their graves to the hearts of our children unborn
Be as dear as they now are to ours!

TENELLA.

FOLD TENDERLY THAT BANNER.

BY WALLACE GRUELLE.

Fold tenderly that banner,
And gently lay it by,
As we do the tear-wet garments
Of our loved ones when they die.

Is it treason now to mourn it?
If so, we're traitors all,
For we cannot keep the tears back
That fast upon it fall.

We fought bravely to uphold it,
But now our valor was in vain;
It is now our sad memento
Of our gallant brothers slain.

It's a relic sad and holy,
Of a past forever fled;
And you see in it a symbol
Coffin of a cause that's dead.

No more its folds shall flutter
In the wanton Southern gale,
Where the cannon hoarsely mutter,
And the iron falls like hail.

Then fold it kindly, tenderly,
And gently lay it by,
As we do the tear-wet garments
Of our loved ones when they die.

THE CONQUERED FLAG.

I.

Take that banner down, 'tis weary,
Round its staff 'tis drooping dreary;
Furl it, fold it, let it rest,
For there is not a man to wave it—
For there is not a sword to lave it,
In the blood that heroes gave it;
And its foes now scorn and brave it—
Furl it, hide it, let it rest.

II.

Take that banner down, 'tis tattered,
Broken is its staff and shattered,
And the valiant hosts are scattered
Over whom it floated high.
Oh, 'tis hard for us as to fold it,
Hard to think there's none to hold it—
Hard, that those who once unrolled it,
Now must furl it with a sigh.

III.

Furl that banner, furl it sadly;
Once, six millions hailed it gladly,
And ten thousand, wildly, madly,
Swore it should forever wave—
Swore that foeman's sword should never,
Hearts like theirs entwined, dissever:
And that flag should float forever
O'er their freedom, or their grave.

IV.

Furl it, for the hands that grasped it,
And the hearts that fondly clasped it,
Cold and dead, are lying low;
And that banner, it is trailing,
While around it sounds the wailing
Of its people in their woe.
For though conquered, they adore it—
Leave the cold, dead hands that bore it;
Weep for those who fell before it,
Pardon those who trailed and tore it;
Oh, how wildly they deplore it,
Now to furl and fold it so.

V.

Furl that banner, true, 'tis gory,
But 'tis wreathed around with glory,
And 'twill live in song and story,
Though it's folds are in the dust;
For its fame on brightest pages,
Sung by poets, penned by sages,
Shall go sounding down the ages—
Furl its folds, though now we must.

VI.

Furl that banner, softly, slowly—
Furl it gently, it is holy,
For it droops above the dead;
Touch it not, unfurl it never,
Let it droop there, furled forever,
For its people's hopes are fled.

[*Freeman's Journal.*

THE BABY SOLDIER.

Another little private
Mustered in
The army of temptation
And of sin.

Another soldier arming
For the strife,
To fight the toilsome battles
Of a life.

Another little sentry
Who will stand
On guard, while evils prowl
On every hand.

Lord, our little darling
Guide and save,
Mid the perils of the march
To the grave.

A FEMALE CONFEDERATE OFFICER.—The Mobile (Ala.) *Times* refers editorially to the subjoined card, which is published in its advertising columns, as coming from one "noted as a skilful officer, and for indomitable perseverance and pluck:"

To the Public.—The undersigned has been pained by the circulation of slanders concerning her loyalty to the late Confederacy. She takes this means of pronouncing them all false, and without shadow of foundation. Those who desire a refutation of them can see her at the Battle House, and those who persist in circulating them will do so at their personal peril.

MRS. LORETTA DECAULP.
Formerly Lieut. T. Buford, C. S. A.

Mortality in the Northern Armies.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes a carefully prepared tabular statement, showing the total casualties in action, and from the effect of wounds and disease in the volunteer troops furnished by the several States, and in the regular and colored troops and other organizations raised under the direct authority of the United States, during the late war. The aggregate number of men, furnished under all calls, reduced to the three year's standard, was 2,155,311. There were killed in action, or died of wounds, 96,089; died of disease 184,331—aggregate 280,420. The total deaths among the colored troops were 29,358. The deaths among officers were 7,542. One officer to every eighteen enlisted men, was killed in battle, while only one to every ninety died of disease. Of the deaths among the colored troops only 2,997 occurred in action or of wounds—the remainder of disease.

The mortality from battle ranged highest in the Northernmost States, both Eastern and Western—Kansas being the highest on the list.

THE NEGROES IN LYNCHBURG.—A correspondent writing to the Baltimore *Sun* from Lynchburg, says:

Now the negroes are beseeching their former masters to take them back, and whenever the master or mistress can be assured that they will be safe in doing so by the negroes remaining faithful, and can find any use for them at all, they are taken in, clothed and fed, greatly to the relief of the half-starved freedmen. But thousands are still without homes where they are deemed untrustworthy.

STATE NEWS.

TRIAL OF CAPT. WILSON.—The Greensborough Patriot says that the docket of Rockingham Superior Court held last week, was crowded with almost every grade of offence, from murder down to the most petty misdemeanor, the freedmen filling a large space thereon.

The case which excited the deepest interest and attracted the largest crowd, was that of Captain Reuben E. Wilson. He was indicted on a charge of murder, in shooting some deserters and conscripts in the county of Forsythe during the war, while in command of a squad of soldiers, detailed from the army of Virginia, on special service.—His case has been removed from Forsythe, but owing to the absence of important witnesses and the sickness of one of the prisoner's counsel, the case was continued till next term. The judge admitted him to bail. He is a young man, apparently about 21 years of age, with a bright intelligent face. He lost a leg in the service, and is evidently in very feeble health.

THE LAWS AND JOURNALS.—The Journals of the General Assembly of the regular, the called and adjourned sessions have been printed and are in the hands of the binder. The laws passed at all the sessions are being rapidly carried through the press. They have been nearly all printed, but they will be necessarily delayed for the reason that the Legislature, in ordering the reprint of a large number of the laws passed since '58, '59, ordered that they should be bound up with the new laws passed. The edition being very large, it will require time to print and bind them. But they will be sent out at the earliest moment possible. The laws alone will make 500 pages.

We have frequent applications for extra copies of the laws and journals. We have heretofore stated that the Public Printer does not print any extra copies for sale. Persons who desire them must apply to the Secretary of State.

Ral. Sentinel.

THE WHEAT CROP IN THE MOUNTAINS.—A correspondent of the Salisbury *Banner*, speaking of the wheat crop of the mountain district says:—"Wheat crops look very promising. It is belived by old farmers here, that more than an average crop will be realized, if nothing providentially occurs to destroy the crop till harvested."

God grant that our crops may be abundant, for upon the wheat crop depends our hope for sustenance.

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.—A Court Martial assembled in Raleigh on the 15th instant for the trial of Captain A. M. Garoutte, A. Q. M. U. S. Voulunteers, for irregularities in the administration of his official duties. Lieut. Col. George Q. Shaffer, 28th Michigan Infantry, is President and 1st Lieutenant, Asa Bird Gardner, Adjutant 7th Regiment Volunteer Reserve Corps, Judge Advocate.

PERSONAL.—A. B. and N. L. Stith, former citizens of our city, are now here, on their way to Davidson county where they propose, we learn, to engage extensively in mining and planting. No doubt many of their old friends will be glad to meet and welcome them, as well as to know that such energetic gentlemen have again cast their lot in our midst.—*Progress, 15th.*

IN MEMORIAM.—At a meeting of the members of the bar and of the citizens, held in the Court House in Raleigh, on Saturday, to express their respect for the late Judge Badger, and sorrow for his death, Ex-Gov. Manly was called to the Chair, and the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Divine Providence to take from among us our much honored fellow-citizen and friend, the Hon. George E. Badger, it is due alike to his distinguished position in society, and our deep sense of the loss we have sustained, to give a public expression to our feelings:

Therefore, Resolved, That by the death of Mr. Badger, we are profundly sensible the community, State and country have been deprived of one who, most loved and respected in life, will also be long mourned and revered by his friends and an admiring public.

Resolved, That in the native strength and enlightened culture of his mind, in his profound and extensive knowledge of law, in his upright and faithful public service, and in his just and generous sentiments and tried virtues, we have ever found the gentleman, jurist, statesman and christian, whose example will be valued so long as his fame and his character shall be remembered.

Resolved, That the members of the bar now present, be requested, in respectful and affectionate acknowledgment of his kind and considerate treatment of his juniors, and his courtesy to all, to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted family our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this bereavement, and that the Chairman transmit a copy of these resolutions to them, and have the proceedings of this meeting inserted in the newspapers of this city.

GRAPE CULTURE.—The Newbern *Times* says: We have several times invited the attention of our readers to the important subject of the culture of the grape and the manufacture of wine, and it affords us pleasure to learn that some of our most extensive and scientific farmers are taking hold of the subject. We understood, yesterday, that Dr. Peter Hines is preparing to engage in the business, and we predict that his practical skill as a farmer, expended upon a farm so admirably adapted to the business as his, will realize two or three fold more clear profits, when once he is prepared for it, than could be from the culture of cotton.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—W. H. Oliver, administrator, sold at auction, yesterday, that portion of the Atmore estate known as the Fair Ground, containing some twelve or fifteen acres, and Dr. R. S. Primrose became the purchaser, at the sum of five thousand dollars. This is valuable property, but brought two thousand less than it was knocked down at two or three months ago.—*Newb. Times.*

GLAD TO HEAR IT.—We learn from merchants round town that business is beginning to brighten up smartly. We are glad to hear it, for it has been awful dull for a month past.—*Newbern Times.*

FIRE.—We regret to learn that a fire occurred in Greensborough on Monday night, destroying a large storehouse containing a quantity of tobacco belonging to Messrs. Mendenhall & Jones, worth, perhaps, $20,000.

MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.—The ladies of the city, pursuant to agreement, will meet at the Senate Chamber this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a permanent society for the preservation and care of the graves of our gallant dead. There will of course be a full attendance. The ladies never falter in a good or virtuous work.—*Sentinel, 17th.*

ELECTION IN GOLDSBORO'.—The election for the Convention passed off very quietly, with the following result at this precinct: George W. Collier 46; Thomas Person 59; W. T. Dortch 4.—*News.*

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—Among a large number of distinguished gentlemen, connected with the railroad and express interest of the South stopping at the Spottswood Hotel, Richmond, are the following from North Carolina: Col. Wm. Johnson, President Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad; L. F. Bates, Superintendent Southern Express Company; E. Wilkes, Superintendent N. C. Railroad; Col. S. L. Fremont, Superintendent Wilmington and Weldon Railroad; Gen. Wm. McRae, Superintendent Wilmington and Manchester Railroad; Capt. W. H. Harvey, Superintendent Atlantic and N. C. Railroad; R. W. Lassiter and Albert Johnson, President and Superintendent Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

More than one-third of the population of Newbern, are Northern men.

FOR THE PENITENTIARY.—The Newbern *Times*, of a recent date, says that Marshal Kehoe has gone to Albany, New York, to carry John H. Case to the penitentiary. Case, it will be recollected, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and labor by the Federal Court at its late term in Newbern. Parker, who was also convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in the Pitt county jail, will remain at Newbern for the present.

NEWS SUMMARY.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE TO PRESIDE OVER THE COURT.—WASHINGTON, May 14.—It is understood that Chief Justice Chase has consented to preside over a court at Richmond for the trial of Jeff. Davis on condition that the President will issue a proclamation, which is said to be already prepared, abrogating martial law so far as the United States District Court of Virginia is concerned, which the President is perfectly willing to do.

THE CINCINNATI.—The following were elected officers of the Society of the Cincinnati at their recent meeting at Trenton:

President General—Hamilton Fish, of New York. Vice-President General—Col. J. W. Sever, of Massachusetts. Secretary General—Thomas McEuen, M. D., of Pennsylvania. Assistant Secretary General—George W. Harris, of Pennsylvania. Treasurer General—Col. S. W. Scott, of New Jersey. Assistant Treasurer General—John McDowell, of New Jersey.

The Society adjourned to meet in the city of Baltimore in May, 1869.

The late Memphis riot is thus explained: A Nashville paper says, "Gen. Fisk has received a letter from Gen. Runkle, superintendent of the freedmen at Memphis, stating that the late difficulty had commenced between a squad of discharged colored soldiers and a party of policemen; that there was a good deal of whiskey at the bottom of the trouble; and that the negroes were most at fault at the commencement of the riot."

THE GETTYSBURG MONUMENT DESIGN AWARDED.—HARTFORD May 12.—The *Courant* this morning announces that the contract for constructing the Gettysburg monument has been awarded to its designer, James G. Batterson, Esq., of this city.—The monument is to cost $50,000. Mr. Batterson designed and built the Worth monument.

A tournament is to be given at Clarksville, Tennessee, by the young men of Christian, Todd and Logan counties of Kentucky, and Montgomery county of Tennessee, on the 31st instant, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum. Generals Forrest and Brown of Tennessee, and General Williams of Kentucky are to adjudge and award the prizes.

A "Cotton growing Association" has been organized at Jackson, Miss., the object of which is to procure "from planters throughout the State statistical data relative to the cotton crop of 1860, and the probable yield of 1866." S. P. Bailey was elected Chairman, and J. W. Robinson, Secretary of the Association.

There was a trial of skill between the telegraphers of New York and New England, on Wednesday night. Mr. Kettles, of Fall River, Massachusetts, was the victor, he having sent 250 words in six minutes fifteen seconds.

The Supreme Council and Sovereign Grand Consistory of Ancient York Masons will meet in Boston on Wednesday next. Delegates will attend from all parts of the country.

Governor Orr and other prominent citizens of Charleston, S. C., propose to organize the common school system for colored children.

RIOT IN CHICAGO.—A riot, which came very near being serious, took place in Chicago on the 6th instant, because of an attempt by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad to lay a track along Twenty-second street to a lumber yard, against the wishes of the residents on the street. During the riots several persons were injured, but none fatally.

STATE ELECTIONS.—The State elections in the several States comprising the Federal Union are held as follows: In New Hampshire, on the first Tuesday of March; in Connecticut, on the first Monday, and in Rhode Island, on the first Wednesday of April; in Virginia, on the fourth Thursday of May; in Oregon, on the first Monday of June; in Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky and Texas, on the first Monday, in Tennessee, on the first Thursday, and in North Carolina, on the second Thursday of August; in Vermont, on the first Tuesday, in California, on the first Wednesday, and in Maine, on the second Monday of September; in Florida and Mississippi, on the first Monday, in Georgia, on the first Wednesday, in Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania, on the second Tuesday, and in West Virginia (so called), on the fourth Thursday of October; in Louisiana, on the first Monday, in Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York and Wisconsin, on the first Tuesday, in Colorado, on the second Tuesday, and in South Carolina, on the fourth Monday of November. There are no State elections held in the months of January, February, July and December.

MEMPHIS RIOT.—The Select Committee to investigate the Memphis riot, recently appointed by the House of Representatives, left Washington the 16th instant for the scene of its labors. Messrs. Washburne of Illinois, Boutwell of Massachusetts, and Le Blond of Ohio, constitute the Committee.

It will be seen from the list that the chances for justice being done are exactly two against one.

ANOTHER STAY LAW PRONOUNCED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—In the Court of Errors of South Carolina, in session at Columbia last week, the Stay law of that State was decided to be unconstitutional.

MR. LINCOLN'S FAMILY.—It is stated that Mrs. Lincoln is about to purchase a residence in Chicago for the sum of $14,000, and that Robert Lincoln is about to be admitted to the bar, and to enter upon the practice of his profession in that city.

MR. WISE'S SPEECH AT ALEXANDRIA.—The amount collected at the lecture of Governor Wise for the benefit of the Alexandria Orphan Asylum last week was over six hundred dollars. On the occasion, President Andrew Johnson, Hon. Henry A. Wise and his lady, Hon. Senator Saulsbury, General Robert E. Lee, Mrs. R. E. Lee, Mr. Jefferson Davis, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Rev. Mr. Bitting, Rev. Mr. Leftwich, Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, and Edgar Snowden, Esq., were made life members of the benevolent institution by subscriptions, which tend to swell the receipts.

CROPS IN VIRGINIA.—The *Examiner* is informed by a very intelligent and observing gentleman from Halifax that the wheat crop in all the region bordering upon North Corolina will be a very small one—not the half of an average yield. He says the planters are, however, making strenuous exertions to raise a large crop of tobacco, and the prospect is at present exceedingly flattering.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Boston *Journal* says:

In the town of Red River, Wisconsin, a man who had been a volunteer in the rebel army was elected by the Copperheads town clerk and justice of the peace. His predecessors refused to yield office to him, and the Attorney General thereupon gave his opinion that having served as a volunteer in the rebel army, he had forfeited all political rights under the United States Government. Not having a right to vote, he could not hold office. "No republic," says the attorney, "could live long if its acknowledged enemies, without its consent, were allowed to participate in its administration."

Artemus Ward has instituted an action against the publishers of a funny (?) book called "Betsy Jane Ward—husband of Artemus," to restrain them from issuing it. He says it hurts his fair fame and libels his fair flame.

"Mama," said little Nell, "had the governess ought to flog me for what I did not do?"

"No, my dear child, why do you ask?"

"Because she flogged me to-day when I didn't do my sum."

"Why don't you ask your sweetheart to marry you?" "I have asked her," "What did she say?" "Oh, I have the refusal of her."

The Indictment Against Jefferson Davis.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

In the Circuit Court of the United States of America, in and for the District of Virginia, at Norfolk—May Term, 1866.

The grand jurors of the United States of America, in and for the district of Virginia, upon their oaths and affirmations, respectively, do present that Jefferson Davis, late of the city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, in the district of Virginia aforesaid, yeoman, being an inhabitant of and residing within the United States of America, and owing allegiance and fidelity to the said United States of America, not having the fear of God before his eyes, nor weighing the duty of his said allegiance, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, and wickedly devising and intending the peace and tranquility of the said United States of America to disturb and the Government of the said United States of America to subvert, and to stir, move and incite insurrection, rebellion and war against the said United States of America, on the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in the city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, in the district of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the Circuit court of the United States for the fourth circuit in and for the district of Virginia aforesaid, with force and arms, unlawfully, falsely, maliciously and traitorously, did compass, imagine and intend to raise, levy and carry on war, insurrection and rebellion, against the said United States of America, and in order to fulfil and bring to effect the said traitorous compassings, imaginations and intentions of him, the said Jefferson Davis, he, the said Jefferson Davis, afterward, to wit: on the said fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in the said city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico and district of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States for the fourth circuit, in and for the said district of Virginia, with a great multitude of persons, whose names to the jurors aforesaid are at present unknown, to the number of five hundred persons and upward, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, that is to say, with cannon, muskets, pistols, swords, dirks, and other warlike weapons, as well offensive as defensive, being then and there unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously assembled and gathered together, did falsely and traitorously assemble and join themselves together against the said United States of America, and then and there with force and arms, did falsely and traitorously, and in a warlike and hostile manner, array and dispose themselves against the said United States of America, and then and there, that is to say, on the said fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in the said city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico and district of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the said Circuit Court of the United States for the fourth circuit in and for the said district of Virginia, in pursuance of such, their traitorous intentions and purposes aforesaid, he, the said Jefferson Davis, with the said persons so as aforesaid, traitoriously assembled and armed and arrayed in the manner aforesaid, most wickedly, malaciously, and traitorously did ordain, prepare, levy, and carry on war against the said United States of America, contrary to the duty of the allegiance and fidelity of the said Jefferson Davis, against the Constitution, Government, peace and dignity of the said United States of America, and against the form of the statute of the said United States of America in such case made and provided.

This indictment found on testimony of James F. Milligan, George P. Scarburg, John Goode, Jr., J. Hardy Hendren, and Patrick O'Brien, sworn in open court and sent for by the grand jury.

L. H. CHANDLER,
United States Attorney for the District of Virginia.

Horrors of the Battle-Field.

Col. J. P. Pryor, of the Memphis *Argus*, has taken a ride over the field of Shiloh, and contributes many interesting and some horrible facts to that journal. He says:

"The whole face of the country between Corinth and Pittsburg and Pittsburg Landing is scarred, scratched and wounded with almost indelible traces of ruthless war. Lines of earthworks and intrenchments across all the 'thousand and one' roads; lone chimneys, burnt and blackened trees and heaps of rubbish, where once stood smiling homesteads; whole forests peeled or 'barked,' and deadened by the encamping soldiery to make themselves comfortable with bark beds; dwelling, store and outhouses in every stage of dilapidation and decay; fields, fenceless and untended, are rapidly growing wild again—these are some of the evidences of the fierce struggle."

Of the horrors of the field, he writes:

"The war, during its progress, presented many horrible aspects, but none so horrible as this! I saw where hundreds of Confederate dead had been rooted out of their shallow coverings—I cannot call them graves—their flesh eaten by the hogs, and their bones lying scattered and broken and trampled upon in every direction. It transcends anything recorded in civilized history; it almost transcends belief. I was told by some of the people residing near that the hogs fed so long in this way upon human carrion that the pork became so offensive it could not be eaten; and to this day, some of the ladies informed me, they dare not touch any hog's meat killed in that vicinity; they felt or were afraid they would be guilty of cannibalism to do so!

In one place, about three hundred yards south of the church, on the Rhea place, I saw where a large number (supposed to be one hundred, at least,) of Confederates had been tumbled into a gully, and covered up with a thin layer of dirt.—The washing rains and the hogs, together have exposed the bones here most sadly. Many of the bones are broken and shattered to pieces, evidently since they were unearthed.

"All the other scattered graves of the Confederates, where they were covered up by ones, twos, threes, and so on up to dozens in a place, over the whole field, are in the same miserable condition. In but one place did I see a Confederate grave that had not been rooted up by the hogs. That was on the extreme left, where as Mr. Hargroves informed me, there are near three hundred of each side buried in parallel trenches. Generally, the Federal dead, as at Corinth, were buried at the proper depth, and generally with head and foot-boards, inscribed with the names, companies, regiments, &c. Many of these head and foot-boards however, have been destroyed or defaced by the annual fires which burn off the grass and leaves of those woods. I saw but one Federal burial trench where the hogs had upturned the bones, and that was but slightly. They are generally buried too deep for that, and in some places their graves are enclosed with fences made of logs or rails.

"At the Confederate gully-grave, and at all the Confederate graves, or rather places where the Confederate dead were slightly covered up on the ground where they fell, skulls, thigh, hip and leg bones, ribs, vertebræe, &c., &c., lie scattered around in all directions. In one place I saw where two Confederates had been covered up in the middle of the road; in another, where one had been pitched into a deep rut, or hole, made by wagon wheels at the roadside, and so covered. In still another, I saw where two Confederates had been placed between two standing trees, and then covered up; and in still other places they were thrown by the side of logs (as at Corinth), and only half covered up. In all these places the bones were more or less exposed.

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.—We noticed the arrival, on Monday, of the first instalment of North Carolina clipped herring that has been brought to this market for several years.

Lynchburg Va. Republican.

Message from the President—Veto of the Bill Admitting Colorado as a State.

To the Senate of the United States:

I return to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union," with my objections to its becoming a law at this time.

First. From the best information which I have been able to obtain, I do not consider the establishment of a State government at the present necessary for the welfare of the people of Colorado.—Under the existing territorial government, all the rights, privileges, and interests of the citizens are protected and secured. The qualified voters choose their own legislators and their own local officers, and are represented in Congress by a delegate of their own selection. They make and execute their own municipal laws, subject only to revision of Congress—an authority not likely to be exercised unless in extreme or extraordinary cases. The population is small, some estimating it so low as twenty-five thousand, while advocates of the bill reckon the number at from thirty-five thousand to forty thousand souls. The people are principally recent settlers, many of whom are understood to be ready for removal to other mining districts beyond the limits of the territory if circumstances shall render them more inviting. Such a population cannot but find relief from excessive taxation if the territorial system, which devolves the expense of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments upon the United States, is for the present continued. They cannot but find the security of person and property increased by their reliance upon the national executive power for the maintenance of law and order against the disturbances necessarily incident to all newly-organized communities.

Second. It is not satisfactorily established that a majority of the citizens of Colorado desire or are prepared for an exchange of a Territorial for a State government. In September, 1864, under the authority of Congress, an election was lawfully appointed and held for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the people upon that particular question. Six thousand one hundred and ninety-two votes were cast, and of this number a majority of 3,152 was given against the proposed change. In September, 1865, without any legal authority, the question was again presented to the people of the Territory with the view of obtaining a reconsideration of the result of the election held in compliance with the act of Congress approved March 21, 1864. At this second election 5,905 votes were polled, and a majority of 155 was given in favor of State organization. It does not seem to me entirely safe to receive this last-mentioned result, so irregularly obtained, as sufficient to outweigh the one which had been legally obtained in the first election. Regularity and conformity to law are essential to the preservation of order and stable government, and should, as far as practicable, always be observed in the formation of new States.

Third. The admission of Colorado at this time as a State into the Federal Union appears to me to be incompatible with the public interests of the country. While it is desired that territories sufficiently matured should be organized as States, yet the spirit of the Constitution seems to require that there should be an approximation towards equality among the several States comprising the Union. No State can have more than two Senators in Congress; the largest State has a population of four millions, several of the States have a population exceeding two millions, and many others have a population exceeding one million.

A population of one hundred and twenty-seven thousand is the ratio of apportionment of representatives among the several States. If this bill should become a law, the people of Colorado, thirty thousand in number, would have in the House of Representatives one member, while New York, with a population of four millions, has but thirty-one. Colorado would have in the electoral college three votes, while New York has only thirty-three. Golorado would have in the Senate two votes, while New York has no more.

Inequalities of this character have already occurred, but it is believed that none have happened where the inequality was so great. When such inequality has been allowed, Congress is supposed to have permitted it on the ground of some high public necessity, and under circumstances which promised that it would rapidly disappear through the growth and development of the newly-admitted State. Thus, in regard to the several States in what was formerly called the "Northwest Territory," lying east of the Mississippi, their rapid advancement in population rendered it certain that States admitted with only one or two representatives in Congress would in a very short period be entitled to a great increase of representation. So, when California was admitted on the ground of commercial and political exigencies, it was well foreseen that that State was destined rapidly to become a great prosperous mining and commercial community. In the case of Colorado, I am not aware that any rational exigency, either of a political or commercial nature, requires a departure from the law of equality, which has been so generally adhered to in our history.

If information submitted in connection with this bill is reliable, Colorado, instead of increasing, has declined in population. At an election for members of a Territorial Legislature, held in 1861, ten thousand five hundred and eighty votes were cast. At the election before mentioned, in 1864, the number of votes cast was six thousand one hundred and ninety-two; while at the irregular election held in 1865, which is assumed as a basis for legislative action at this time, the aggregate of votes was five thousand nine hundred and five. Sincerely anxious for the prosperity and welfare of every Territory and State, as well as for the prosperity and welfare of the whole Union, I regret this apparent decline of population in Colorado; but it is manifest that it is due to emigration which is going out from that Territory into other regions within the United States, which either are in fact, or are believed by the inhabitants of Colorado to be richer in mineral wealth and agricultural resources. If, however, Colorado has not really declined in population, another census or another election under the authority of Congress would place the question beyond all doubt, and cause but little delay in the ultimate admission of of the Territory as a State, if desired by the people. The tenor of these objections furnishes the reply which may be expected to an argument in favor of the measure, derived from the enabling act which was passed by Congress on the 21st day of March, 1864. Although Congress then supposed that the condition of the Territory was such as to warrant its admission as a State, the result of two years' experience shows that every reason which existed for the institution of a Territorial instead of a State government in Colorado at its first organization still continues in force.

The condition of the Union at the present moment is calculated to inspire caution in regard to the admission of new States. Eleven of the old States have been for some time, and still remain, unrepresented in Congress. It is a common interest of all the States, as well those represented as those unrepresented, that the integrity and harmony of the Union should be restored as completely as possible, so that all those who are expected to bear the burthens of the Federal Government shall be consulted concerning the admission of new States, and that in the meantime no new State shall be prematurely and unnecessarily admitted to a participation in the political power which the Federal Government wields—not for the benefit of any individual State or section, but for the common safety, welfare and happiness of the whole country. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., May 15, 1866.

The question, "Does getting drunk ever advance one's happiness?" would seem to be put at rest by the Irishman who went courting when drunk, and was asked what pleasure he found in whisky? "Oh, Nelly, it's a trate entirely to see two of your swate purty faces instead of one!"

The Speakers in Congress.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* says:

After listening to the debates on the Civil Rights bill I confess I was disappointed, and the more I saw and heard of the men who control the legislation of Congress, the more I became disgusted.—Trumbull, of Illinois, the champion of the radicals against the veto, made what, in any other place, would be termed a harangue. His voice is badly cracked and pitched in a high key, which finally became painfully hoarse, and showed signs of breaking down. He is earnest, but not graceful. Bob. Wade and Jim Lane spouted, screamed and bellowed like two mad bulls, and raved like two hyenas. Doolittle appeared somewhat like Webster, and commenced very gracefully, interesting and commanding all eyes and ears, but unfortunately he drops down to a common-place style, and becomes wearisome. Reverdy Johnson commences in about the same style Doolittle ends, but Reverdy Johnson warms up as he proceeds and gradually works himself and his audience to a high pitch of excitement, and his style becomes highly ornate, his language limpid, easy, flowing, charms and fascinates you until, like the lamented Douglas, you are enchanted by the "little giant." Cowan, of Pennsylvania, the real giant of the Senate, has a voice like a church organ, and although awkward he rivets your attention and uses very strong and original illustrations to make his "points," and hits the nail on the head, as the saying is.—He could be heard and seen in a crowd of a hundred thousand on Boston Common and would be listened to attentively. His style is peculiar, being a compound of logic and classical rhetoric, with a rather dogmatic manner.

Sherman, of Ohio, speaks well. Guthrie and Davis are both able and earnest debaters. Stewart, of Nevada, bids fair for a leader. Harris and Morgan, of New York, create no sensation in debate. Wilson and Sumner, you know all about. The latter has certainly a very egotistical, foppish, conceited way of attracting the attention of the galleries, as if he was a play-actor on the theatrical stage, but his "tricks" are too apparent. As to the House of Representatives, Thad. Stevens is about the only conspicuous man, the rest of his party being mere rank and file. Jack Rogers, of New Jersey, however, makes as much noise as anybody, and is always ready to pitch in and have a free fight with Stevens or any other radical. He and Stevens are the very opposite of each other in everything.

Stevens is an old, lame, demure man, with a great brown wig and irrascible temper. Jack Rogers is a gay, handsome, jolly, jet black haired youth, of perhaps twenty-five or thirty, rather fast in his habits and ultra in his politics, it is said. The expulsion of Stockton, of New Jersey, from the Senate, and Brooks, of New York, from the House, show that party spirit amounts to injustice sometimes, although a large number of the Republicans show by their votes that they had not lost all reason.

The hotels in Washington are abominable, dirty and filty. If one-half the money yearly expended in the lobby of the capitol was expended in building a good hotel there, it might do some good.

Southern Honors to their Late Chief—The Mobile Firemen's Celebration.

A great deal of fuss has been made by the Radicals about a matter which is explained in the following editorial, which we extract from the Mobile *Tribune* of the 1st instant. The spirit and tone of this article are worthy of all praise:

In another column we publish an article from the New York *Observer* entitled "Progress of Loyal Feeling." The *Observer* is a weekly religious paper, and is noted for keeping religious opinions from temporary secular prejudice of the day. It may, therefore, we suppose, be considered an honest paper, working diligently and conscientiously for religious truth and political peace. The article has given us some pain, for reasons which we shall mention. In the first place, it is not true that "the Mayor of Mobile, with the approbation of his fellow-citizens, pays public honors to 'President Davis.'" If the *Observer* should chance to find a copy of the published proceedings of the meeting which it alludes to, it will discover that Mayor Withers delivered no toast at all. He responded, however, to a regular toast, which is as follows:

"The President of the United States—A just and fearless Patriot, the friend of those who support his policy, the opponent of those who oppose it."

And his speech was in perfect and eloquent harmony with the toast. Does the *Observer* object to that? Regard for President Johnson as delivered in the toast was responded to by the meeting with general plaudits.

The toast in reference to Mr. Davis was given by a private citizen; and in that we can see nothing that the most captious Radical could take offense at. It was couched in the most decorous words, and amounted simply to what nineteen of every twenty of the men of the Southern States would subscribe to. That is, it expressed sympathy for the pains that have been put on our late President; and we have just enough of faith in the manliness of the North to believe that not one-third of its people would object to what was delivered in that toast, which was as follows:

"Jefferson Davis—Soldier—Statesman—patriot—prisoner. Our tongues may be mute, but our hearts are with him."

But this was the sentiment of a private individual, and we shall inform the *Observer* that it was as heartily responded to as that given to President Johnson. If treason can be found lurking somewhere in this, all the humanity of the North must have fled to the brutish beasts. We should be ashamed to believe that the most earnest Union man should be so captious as to refuse us the poor privilege of giving this small compliment to a soldier, statesman and gentleman, who has suffered for us so much. If we were to forget that suffering we should betray a most humiliating ingratitude. If they who have subjugated us refuse us this poor privilege, God help us, and more than that, help them who deny it to us.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—The following official statement from the Executive office will be gratifying to the people of the State:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
RALEIGH, May 16, 1866.

On application to the Secretary of the Treasury, a new set of Weights and Measures has been furnished to this State, in lieu of those lost during the late war.

As many of the counties of the State, during the progress of the war, have probably lost their standards of Weights and Measures, the attention of the Justices of the Peace of the several counties is called to chap. 1.7 Revised Code; and all counties, which may have lost their standards of Weights and Measures, or any part of them, are requested to report the same to this Department, to the end that they may be supplied.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of North Carolina.

THE BANKS OF THE STATE.—The Charlotte *Democrat*, in alluding to our remarks some days ago, upon the effect of the late act of the Legislature, authorizing the Banks to close their business, says that a number of gentlemen, learned in the law, have expressed the decided conviction, that the objects of the act cannot be thwarted by the plea of unconstitutionality. If this should prove to be correct, none will rejoice more over it than we shall.

By the way, an eminent legal friend has promised us an argument upon the subject, fully sustaining the constitutionality of the act.

Raleigh Sentinel.

There are 3,980 curates in England and Wales who get less than $500 a year each, and it is proposed to get up a subscription for them. Nobody has proposed cutting down the income of the Bishops, some of whom get over $150,000 a year.

The clergymen in a certain town, as the custom is, having published the bans of matrimony between two persons, was followed by the clerk's reading the hymn beginning with these words, "Mistaken souls who dream of heaven!"

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MAY 24, 1866.

Important if True.

We copy from the Baltimore *Sun* the following item of interest:

ARREST OF OFFICERS ORDERED.—General Howard has ordered the arrest of the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia and North Carolina recently reported by Generals Steedman and Fullerton as guilty of malfeasance.

If this reprint be true, we hope citizens throughout the State who have suffered from the pilfering and dishonesty of these men will put their evidence in such shape as it will be available upon the trial. We believe a country has never been preyed upon as this has been by the agents of the Bureau, and the poor negro has been made to suffer everything, including death, to swell the ill-gotten gains of their officials.

So much rascality and villainy will be developed by the official investigations of Generals Steedman and Fullerton into the affairs of the Bureau in the South, that President Johnson will withdraw an institution which is not only very expensive to the Government, but is injurious alike to whites and blacks.

A Loyal Commencement.

Gov. Holden snuffs treason in the fact that the young men of our University have seen fit to place the names of Hons. Jefferson Davis, J. C. Breckinridge and Z. B. Vance upon their tickets as attendant managers of the ball, and particularly as the "unpardoned rebel," Vance, is to deliver the speech to the graduating class.

Such ineffable buffoonery will not lessen the sympathy of our young men for these distinguished citizens, nor injure those honorable and eminent gentlemen with the Government.

We would advise the young men, if Gov. Holden and others like it better, that they select in place of these persons those intensely *loyal* and *pious* men, the Revds. Fitz, James and Glavis.—These eminent divines are gentlemen whose loyalty is above suspicion. They preach or *prey* with equal facility, and if they can't dance, they "make the fiddler pay."

Opinions of the Press upon the Freedmen's Bureau and the Report of Gens. Steedman and Fullerton.

We have so frequently given our opinion adversely to the Freedmen's Bureau, that we desire to let our readers see what our cotemporaries of the press have to say of the institution. We have therefore at considerable labor collated from several of our leading exchanges extracts of their editorials, reviewing the late interesting and important report of Generals Steedman and Fullerton.

The N. Y. *Herald*, of a late date, in reviewing the attempted defence of these Bureau agents by General Howard, and the lame defence of himself by Colonel Whittlesey, which we have already published, speaks of Generals Steedman and Fullerton as men of honor, and bearing a military reputation beyond reproach; and more than that, they report from facts gathered at the scene of action, and not making loose statements before a negro-sympathizing assemblage. Says the *Herald*:

"The whole system is a bad one badly managed. It reminds us of the times when Warren Hastings was the British Governor General in India. History tells us that Hastings was unscrupulous and cruel, but resolute. He depopulated whole districts by his exactions and committed acts of signal injustice. But, like the radicals in Congress, success followed him. He defeated opposition in his council, overawed the minority, refused to obey the orders of the Board of Directors of the East India Company, and was denied the support of the home government. Edmund Burke, in 1786, brought articles of impeachment against him. He was charged with numerous acts of oppression, with desolating whole regions of British domain, with peculation and corruption, with exciting useless wars, and with various acts dishonoring the British name. But he so adroitly managed to flatter the British that public opinion changed in his favor, and instead of the charges being sustained, they were all dismissed."

From the New York Herald.

We published yesterday a page of new matter relative to the Freedman's Bureau. One-half the space was occupied by the efficient report of Generals Steedman and Fullerton, in which damning proofs were furnished of the corrupt and even diabolical manner in which the affairs of the Bureau are administered in two of the Southern States.

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But the report of these officers is clear enough in all essential respects, and fully justifies all we have said in regard to the workings of the Bureau. We find that in the States of Virginia and North Carolina the Bureau is managed by a cruel and unscrupulous class of persons.

* * * * * The horrors of the prison pen at Andersonville are overshadowed by some of the modes of torture instituted by these officers as a punishment for trivial offences. In one case there was a Wirz of infamous memory, in the other there seems to be a Fitz emulous of a similar detestable renown.

This, it must be recollected, is the testimony of gentlemen who have served under General Howard, the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, and are not likely to speak from prejudice against him in regard to any matters in which he may be interested. General Howard may make speeches till doomsday in favor of the Bureau, he may dash his remarks with humorous anecdotes in the negro dialect, he may employ all the cant of a Mawworm to wheedle his pro-abolition auditors, black and white, but he can never overthrow the plain and indubitable facts in regard to this Freedmen's Bureau communicated in this report by responsible, intelligent and impartial agents of the government.

From the New York Times (Republican.)

Horrifying as are some of the cases reported from this State—where military officers, missionaries and teachers from New England, nearly all in the pay of the Government, are in partnership with planters in practically carrying on a slave system under new forms—we are inclined to hope that they are exceptional cases. They demand, it is true, the most rigid scrutiny, and for the guilty no punishment can be too severe. But what we regard as even more calculated to awaken a painful interest in the relations of the freedmen to the Bureau, is the danger, so clearly pointed out in this report, of making permanent dependents of a very large class of the emancipated population.—The peculations, and jobbings, and tyranny of a few unfaithful chaplains and military superintendents may be made up for in the penalties which, we presume, will follow the perpetrators. But if the tendency of the continuance of the Bureau is to create a permanent sense of dependence on the part of any large number of the negroes, it must simply become a destroying agency, paving the way for the ultimate extermination of the whole race.

The *Times* further says, in speaking of the proposition of the Commissioners to place the freedmen under charge of the military:

With this put in force, such speculations in negro labor as are laid to the charge of the Rev. Messrs. Fitz and James, would be impossible.—Whatever missionary zeal might do thereafter to elevate the negro, and make him a useful and independent citizen, would be zeal of a voluntary kind; neither paid for by the Government, nor stimulated by contracts for the sale of negro labor on the Southern plantations.

From the Journal of Commerce, (Conservative.)

The Freedmen's Bureau, for all beneficial purposes, is a failure. Gen. Howard is entitled to the highest credit for his good intentions in its management. He does the best that he can. He commits a serious error, however, in denying, by sweeping phrases, the statements of Generals Steedman and Fullerton. The evidence of their truthfulness is too abundant, and it would show more caution, and more of a desire to learn the truth, if General Howard should, instead of denying, set himself to work at once to rectify the wrongs as well as may be. But he cannot do it, nor is it probably within human power to organize at Washington a bureau which can properly look after the interests of the freedmen scattered over the immense territories of the South.

From the New York Evening Post (Republican.)

General Steedman reports that some of the principal agents of the Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia and North Carolina are carrying on farms, sawmills and other enterprises, on their private account. Of course this is wrong, for the Bureau agent has, by virtue of his place, too great an authority and influence over the freedmen not to get an unfair advantage over his competitors. It is as though the Secretary of the Treasury should at the same time be a stock-broker in New York.

We trust short work will be made with these unfaithful officers, who should be taught that it is a grave offence to violate so great a trust as was confided to them.

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The true advice that General Steedman should have given would have been to abolish the whole thing entirely. It is a nuisance and an abomination that breeds, through such scoundrels as the Reverends Fitz and James and the others, dissensions between the citizens of the South and their late slaves; foments riots and bloodshed; exasperates the negro against his former master by inculcating lying beliefs into his credulous mind; makes the negro discontented, by inducing him to believe that the people of the South are those alone who stand in the way of his social and political advancement; and finally completes its long catalogue of evils by robbing the deluded blacks, and publishing false and malignant statements in regard to the manner in which the Southern people treat them.

In view of General Howard's declarations concerning the "poor, vile, whiskey-drinking, gambling cut-throats," who, according to him, are now so seduloasly cutting black throats, we must consider the report of affairs, as seen by General Steedman upon the spot, as most timely. It shows who are the most prone, through their lust for money, to inflict the outrages which General Howard charges upon a portion of the Southern people. It lays bare the atrocities that are daily being perpetrated upon that unhappy race, who never knew grief until they fell into the greedy clutches of "Northern philanthropists." It lifts the veil, hitherto so carefully kept down, that has covered the iniquities of that curse to the South and bane to the negro—the Freedmen's Bureau—and disarms the malice that would hold the Southern people answerable for whatever of misery is suffered by their former slaves to-day.

From the Metropolitan Record, (Democratic.)

The truth with regard to that infamous and diabolical institution, the Freedmen's Bureau—the enemy alike of the White man and the Black—is at last coming out. We have time and again exposed its operations in our columns, and we are glad to find the public are being waked up to a true sense of its character. To say that it is an incubus upon the country is but a feeble expression by which to characterize it; it is not only an incubus, it is a fraud, a swindle, and while there are doubtless some good men connected with it who perform their duties conscientiously, it is a disgrace to the country by which it is even tolerated. We are glad that it is now being exposed in its true colors, and we call upon the honest and manly everywhere to put upon it the seal of their condemnation.

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The matter should not be allowed to rest here; the Southern people owe it to themselves and to their Northern fellow-citizens to expose the scoundrels who have been preying not alone upon them but upon us, for we insist that every wrong done to the South is an injury to the North.

From the Baltimore Gazette (Conservative.)

The Gazette after regaling its readers with the specimens of the "pious beauties" of the Bureau in this State, closes as follows:

The Freedmen's Bureau is a political institution, and as long as it can be advantageously worked by the radical faction, so long will it be sustained. It may be oppressive and ruinous in its operations so far as regards both the black and white people of the South, but this will be considered a small matter compared with the good the Bureau can do in giving places to needy politicians, in disseminating Northern ideas, and in controlling all elections in the interests of the radicals whenever occasion shall offer. And perhaps the worst part of this whole business is that such exposures as Generals Steedman and Fullerton have made will produce but little sensation, even among the better people of the North. Ten years ago the story of such wrongs as these Bureau agents have been guilty of would have inflamed a whole nation with a just indignation which would have manifested itself in a general expression of reprobation. Now, most men will read this report, mutter an anathema on the petty tyrants and plunderers who have prostituted their offices, and then go to their respective places of business and forget all about the matter. We suppose that such a condition of the public mind is a natural result of civil war. It is, nevertheless, national demoralization.

From the Richmond Times.

Generals Steedman and Fullerton have proceeded to South Carolina for the purpose of investigating the condition of the Freedman's Bureau in that State. The further these commissioners get from Washington the more flagrant become the rascalities of the Bureau. In Virginia they found the condition of the Bureau bad, although Colonel Brown is an honest gentleman; in North Carolina they found the Bureau a disgrace to the Government, and it is now asserted that in South Carolina and in other Southern States matters are infinitely worse. There was, it seems, one official in North Carolina who was doing his duty, whereas it is confidently predicted that, like Diogenes, the commissioners will seek in vain for a single honest agent further South. These precious guardians of the freedmen are, it seems, very ravenous wolves in sheep's clothing, who are practicing in the far South frauds and crimes at which humanity shudders. It is sincerely to be regretted that Generals Steedman and Fullerton are not clothed with plenary power to hang or send these wretches to the penitentiaries of the various States in which their crimes have been committed.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

In reading the report of Generals Steedman and Fullerton upon the operation of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina, it will be pertinent to remember that the cruelties therein described as inflicted upon the Freedmen, were committed by the same class of men who were filled with such righteous indignation at the idea of whipping the "unhappy negro" for larceny, even though white men were similarly punished for the same offence! The "black and bloody code" of North Carolina exercised these sensitive gentry terribly! Oh! for a forty-stentor power to chant thy praise, Hypocrisy!

From the Richmond Examiner.

Speculation is rife. Men dressed in a little brief authority do these most unheard of things—awarding titles to land, and even, in one instance, granting a divorce in the very presence of the two commissioners. They naturally recommend that the Bureau be abolished, and that the negroes be left to the protection of the laws—the military to be resorted to in case of outrage. This is truth making itself heard. It is mighty and will prevail.

From the Petersburg Index.

This report, the work of two United States general officers, is a conclusive exhibit of the rapacity, cruelty, lying and avarice with which this Yankee institution is managed, and no honest man can rise from its perusal without concurring in the opinion of these officers, that in both these States the Bureau officers should be at once dispensed with.

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This Whittlesey, who thus screens his employee from the charge of murder, is the worthy who had a column of remonstrance in the Raleigh papers a few days ago against the whipping of a negro for larceny.

From the Charleston News.

This report shows an amount of rascality and corruption that would make the most thoroughgoing scoundrel wish he had been one of the Bureau agents in North Carolina. Such actions, however, as are reported by the President's Commissioners, by the principal officers of the Bureau in Virginia and North Carolina, are not surprising. As we have said, men having such license, and naturally disposed to "smartness," could scarcely help profiting by their opportunities; but we can thank Generals Steedman and Fullerton for having ferreted out the shortcomings of these public servants. Theirs is the first public report yet of a truthful nature that we have seen on this subject, and we congratulate the worthy gentlemen upon their candor and independence in telling the truth and nothing but the truth. We await anxiously their report from this State.

From the Goldsboro' News.

The charges contained in this official communication are sufficient, unless disproved, to damn those against whom they are preferred, in the estimation of all good men. Read, ponder and reflect what a precious boon this Bureau, as heretofore managed, has been to both white and black in North Carolina. It is said, we know nothing of it ourself, that affairs have mended in this locality very materially during the past few days.

We might extend these extracts to any length, for all papers of every shade, except *black*, contained the most earnest and solemn condemnation of a Bureau that has not only become the great engine of Radicalism, but a crying curse and disgrace to the government. We will at a future time refer to this matter again.

During the absence of our writing Editor, we shall be under the necessity of availing ourselves of the brains of more experienced pens than we profess to wield; and on the present occasion we copy from the Richmond *Examiner* the following editorial, which meets our views entirely. The *Examiner* says: "We often have heard of breaking the back-bone of the rebellion. This stalwart back-bone was in fact broken. The Southern people laid down their arms and ceased to fight. The men who fought bravely and successfully on many fields were, towards the end, found to be absent from the ranks. The armies which had been counted by hundreds of thousands before, had dwindled then to tens of thousands. The generals in command surrendered their armies, following the tacit behest of the people, who had concluded that surrender was best.

"What was it that brought about this conclusion? Chief among the reasons was the circumstance which was observed, that all parties at the North seemed anxious to return to the principles of the Constitution. These were the terms proposed by Mr. Lincoln at Hampton Roads. These were the terms proposed by the Republican party in their Baltimore Platform. These were the terms set forth with great care and emphasis by the Democratic party in their Chicago resolutions. And these were the terms which seemed to be endorsed at the polls by the votes of three millions of Northern men.

"When the South laid down her arms, gave up slavery, abandoned the issues for which she had fought for four years with a heroism deserving a better reward; she had at least had this consolation in her humiliation and defeat—that, after all, she would return to that Union which her own statesmen had founded and resume her place under the ægis of that Constitution which the wisdom of her own sages had established. The only change in that Constitution which had been proposed was that which related to slavery; and to evince the sincerity with which she accepted that modification for the sake of the rest, the first acts of her several State Legislatures after her surrender were acts formally ratifying the proposed amendment.

"'Return to the Union and the principles of the Constitution.' This was what all parties at the North insisted upon her doing. This was what Mr. Lincoln, at Hampton Roads, proposed as his whole demand, excepting only the abolition of slavery. This is what had been virtually stipulated by the votes of the entire people of the North, and this is what the South supposed she was doing in laying down her arms and surrendering at discretion.

"What, now, is the situation of affairs? She has returned to the Union as far as any steps of her own can effect the return. In doing so, she has committed no act which is pretended to have worked a forfeiture of her right to the protection of the Constitution. And yet, she finds the doors of the Union barred against her; and she has yet to enjoy a single one of the high privileges and franchises guaranteed by the Constitution.—Though out of the Union as to representation, she is in the Union as to taxation. Though out of the Union as to the right of trial by jury and the privileges of the civil courts, she is in the Union so far as concerns the capacity of being prosecuted in star chamber conclaves, and of being tried and sentenced to pay vexatious sums of money to negroes by extra constitutional courts. She is in the Union as to all purposes which are of advantage to the government and to the negroes, and out of it as to all that can benefit her own citizens.—And now, it is decreed, that she must remain out of the Union long enough to be disabled from the high constitutional privilege of participating in the election of a Chief Magistrate of the Union.—American self-government is not to be self-government for her. She is to be governed not by a man which she helped to elect, or even enjoyed the privilege of endeavoring to defeat; not 'by the elect of a majority of the suffrageans of the whole Union; not by a man of the popular choice; but she is to be governed by a Magistrate elected by a faction, cunningly and ingeniously contriving to disfranchise her herself and her friends, and whose leading passion is one of chronic and morbid hostility to her interests.

"This is the sort of "return to the Union and the principles of the Constitution" which she enjoys. To'industriously perpetuate this state of things is the worthy and appropriate office of the party which now controls the legislation of this Union at Washington. Worthy descendants are these men of Adams, and Quincy, and Hamilton, and Jay, and Franklin, and Morris. Is it possible that so shameless an apostacy from the sacred principles and recorded traditions of our country, can much longer be tolerated by the public opinion of America?"

The Witnesses Against Mr. Davis.

A Baltimore paper having published what was thought to be a reflection on the witnesses on whose evidence Mr. Davis was indicted, one of them responds as follows:

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' EXCHANGE,
NORFOLK, VA., May 17, 1866.

Editors Baltimore Gazette:

GENTLEMEN:—My attention has been called to an article in your paper of yesterday, holding me up to no enviable light, as one of the accusers of ex-President Jefferson Davis. To our own community no explanation is necessary; my antecedents and present position are well known. But I have friends and family connections in your city who are, doubtless, surprised and mortified to see my name in this list of witnesses before the Grand Jury.

I deem it a duty to them and myself to inform you that I entered the Confederate army as a volunteer, resigning for that purpose a highly respectable position in our city government, that of Register, (by virtue of which office I was exempt from military service by act of Legislature,) raised a company, contributed of my means to its equipment, and served as a Captain of artillery until the surrender of General Lee's army.

I was summoned before the Grand Jury, as were many other gentlemen, greatly against my inclination, *and so far from volunteering my evidence, reluctantly obeyed a peremptory order.*

If Mr. Davis be guilty of treason, I certainly am to a greater degree; as he, in his position, only obeyed the unanimous voice of our whole Confederacy, whilst I *volunteered my services* to a cause which I considered just and holy.

Your obedient servant,
J. HARDY HENDREN.

The Petersburg *Index* thinks it may be interesting to state the positions of the witnesses.

James F. Milligan was the well known Chief of the Signal Office, at Petersburg, with the rank of Major.

George P. Scarburg is, we presume, Dr. S., Surgeon in C. S. A.

John Goode, Jr., was a member of the Confederate House of Representatives, from the Bedford District, in this State. He was one of the original secessionists, "so-called," and as a lawyer and politician, ranks with the most popular men of the State.

J. Hardy Hendren was the captain of a celebrated Battery of Artillery from Norfolk.

Patrick O'Brien was General Lee's ambulance driver.

GAS FROM CRUDE PETROLEUM.—The New York *World* of the 19th inst. says: There is now on exhibition at 243 Broadway, gas manufactured from crude petroleum, which burns with a brilliancy of light five times greater than that emitted from coal gas, and from which emanate not the slightest offensive odor. It is claimed that it can be burned at half the cost of coal gas. The Board of Health's attention has been called to the matter, and, should it prove advisable, it will recommend to the various gas companies the manufacture of their gas from crude petroleum, as a facile means of getting from under the present ban, to which they have been submitted by the Sanitary Committee.

The New York *Journal of Commerce's* article on gold watches, which we published last week, has created considerable stir with some Northern people. One of them writes to that paper declaring that his firm, consisting of two individuals, gave in, paid and took receipt for three gold watches, and yet that State is put down on the returns sent to Washington ——! Well, the publication of the article will at least bring forth *fruit*.

United States Income Tax.

The question is frequently put to us, "How shall I give in my income tax to the Federal Tax Collector?" We must confess that we are equally ignorant, but it appears to us that the following extract, which we make from the New York *Journal of Commerce*, is entitled to some weight:

For the Journal of Commerce.

INCOME TAX.

Messrs. Editors:—I have great faith in your judgment in business affairs, and it will be doing a favor to me, and no doubt to thousands of others, if you will give your opinion on the following case:

When a man makes up his statement for the internal revenue, an ordinary person would suppose that his income meant what he had left of his dividends, profits, rents, &c., after deducting his losses and the legal exemptions. But the assessors arrange it in a different way.

For instance, a man's income from the above sources may be $10,000; but he may have lost $10,000 on ships, steamboats, or some other property. The assessors will permit him to deduct that loss from profit, if he had any, from ships or steamboats, &c., and from nothing else; but they will compel him to pay tax on the $10,000 which he received from other sources.

It seems to me unjust, and not intended by Congress, that a man should be compelled to pay a tax on $10,000 as above; when every dollar of that income, and perhaps twice as much, has been wiped out by losses in other quarters during the same year. N.

Reply.—We do not believe that profits in one branch of business can properly be reckoned as net income, if there have been actual losses in another branch to offset it. The income to be taxed is the actual gain of the individual for the year, subject to the legal exemptions, and no one should feel bound to return more than an honest statement of this total.

If the Tax Collector for this District has different instructions, we have no doubt he will favor the people with the same through the columns of this paper.

Trial of Mr. Davis.

"IOTA," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, says that the trial of Jefferson Davis before the United States Circuit Court in Virginia is considered as settled, but Chief Justice Chase has not yet signified his intention to hold the Court for this or any other purpose. The Judiciary Committee of the House are now directing their attention to the grounds presented to them upon which the charge of treason, not of conspiracy and for assassination, is founded, and the Chief Justice may await their final report. The President will, no doubt, remove the chief obstacles which the Chief Justice indicated as preventing him from trying a criminal case in Virginia. He must certainly withdraw martial law from the State before Justice Chase will consent to hold Court for Mr. Davis' trial. This has not yet been done, but it is thought that it will be.

"The law just passed to facilitate the trial at Richmond authorizes a special term to be held, as well as the regular terms in May and October. If the Chief Justice determines to hold the court and try Jefferson Davis for treason, it will not be so early as June, as some have supposed; other engagements will prevent it. The jurors cannot be taken from West Virginia, as has been stated in some quarters. [Of course not, as the district in which the alleged overt act was committed does not, and did not at the time of its alleged commitment, embrace West Virginia.] The accused will have the usual right of peremptory challenge as well as objecting for cause. No one believes that a jury is likely to be empanneled at Richmond that will agree. A disagreement, and possibly a new trial with like result, is all that will come of it. Therefore the radicals are opposed to a trial for treason by a civil court in Virginia. Senator Sumner is not alone in declaring it to be a farce.

"The public look with interest for Mr. Fessenden's expected explanation of the new reconstruction scheme to-morrow. We shall see whether Mr. Stevens correctly represented the joint committee in the statement that the proposed amendment requires only the ratification of nineteen States.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION will meet in Raleigh to-day, as per resolution of adjournment. We are unable to say, at this present time, what the Convention will have to do, and shall wait patiently the result of its deliberations.

THE SPACE of our Thursday's issue is generally taken up by our commercial reporter and localizer, and it happens very well for us this present week, for it is quite a hard matter for one unaccustomed to writing leaders for a daily paper to sit down and manufacture ideas for the public appetite.

Presents.

We have always detested the idea of making presents, but we are really inclined to change our ideas in small matters, in particular cases. We, the associate, (for that is the title we have always been known by) must say that we feel quite comfortable in a very neat, black Alpaca coat which we are now wrapped up in. The fact is, we presume our friend, Jas. McCormick, Merchant Tailor, Market street, become disgruntled with that old coat which we have been wearing for the last ten summers, and presented us with a new coat to make us *look* respectable on the streets. Mr. McCormick in thus acting only obeyed the injunction of the Scriptures—"clothe the naked." All we, the associate, now require to complete our wardrobe, is a pair of black pants, a white shirt collar and a pair of shoes; (we have a very good hat.) We hope no one will offend us by serving us as Mr. McCormick has.

STILL ANOTHER.—Just as we had written the above, a package came to us directed, "*Editors Journal*, compliments of Mitchell, Allen & Co.," of the well known "North Carolina Agricultural House," containing a very neat pair of Scissors.—We shall turn the same over to our Editor on his return. The associate has not much use for cutting instruments of the above kind.

Export of Specie.

From our Northern exchanges we learn that the export of specie for the past week was the heaviest ever known within the same space of time. The Baltimore *Sun* of the 21st says that since Wednesday last the Government has sold about nine millions of coin, without producing any positive decline in the price, or any stringency in the money market. Of the shipments of specie, on Saturday, the City of Paris took out $3,700,000, the Napoleon III. $624,000; the Pennsylvania, $155,000; the New York, $395,000; the Germania, $344,500; the City of Limerick, $55,000, making a total on Saturday of $5,873,500; total for the week, $9,352,694. This sum is nearly one-half of the usual reserve of the Bank of England, and its arrival in Europe must have a marked effect, and do much towards restoring confidence and prevent a further rise in the rates of interest.

"Pending the arrival of later European steamers, the activity of Governments at New York temporarily subsided on Saturday, though the market was strong. The Financial Chronicle supposes that in four weeks ten millions of five-twenties have been returned from Europe, and yet the whole amount has been absorbed in that time, and the market is one per cent. higher than it was. It is also believed that if another ten millions are brought over in the next two months they will also command as high a price as during the two months past. It is said that not over $50,000,000 of the total three hundred and fifty millions of our five-twenties owned abroad, are possessed by British capitalists. In addition to this a conviction that the United States government will be able to bear its burthen of debt is beginning to pervade the moneyed classes of Great Britain, and faith in the unbounded resources of the country, as evidenced in the late speech of Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to have its effect for the good of our finances.

Our telegraph columns to-day shows a further export of specie of five and quarter millions. Total $14,602,699.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Pardons Received.

We are authorized to state that 250 pardons, in addition to the 60 heretofore announced, have been received at the Executive Office. Twelve of these are dated in the month of November, 1865, and the remainder bear date the 1st of February, 1866. Almost all of the latter are for those whose petitions were forwarded by Governor Worth on the 5th of January last. They are for the following persons, who can obtain them by making application at the Executive office:

Alamance.—G. M. Hazell.
Ashe.—Asa Weaver, James W. Hardin, Samuel Bower, R. A. Gambrill, and Johnson Perkins.
Anson.—Joseph Mudley.
Alleghany.—David Caldwell, A. J. Woodruff, Charles H. Doughton, C. Edwards, T. L. Higgins, P. W. Heilig and James H. Park.
Bladen.—W. H. White, W. A. Atkinson, Jno. Downing, Duncan Cromartie, and James Johnson.
Brunswick.—L. Frink.
Burke.—F. D. Erwin and T. A. Dorsey.
Bertie.—Edward Watson, W. T. Sutton, B. Hines, and W. H. Mitchell.
Buncombe.—Alexander Robertson, A. B. Chum, John Wells, B. A. Lawrence, and W. L. Henry.
Caswell.—W. L. Stamps, James Poteat, Yancey Jones, C. N. B. Evans, W. H. Holderness and J. H. Paylor.
Chatham.—M. J. Ramsay.
Cumberland.—W. Whitehead, W. G. Broadfoot, Duncan McDermaid, L. Culbreth, James Kyle, and B. Culbreth, *Caldwell.*—N. A. Miller, Luther Moore, Carroll Moore, P. Gibson, and John Fisher.
Cleaveland.—D. D. Lattimore, R. Fronberger, John A. Mull, Samuel Willie, A. T. Elliott, W. McSwain, Jefferson Black, A. C. Williamson, Charles Ellis, A. J. Green, G. G. Holland, G. M. Harrington, E. B. Jennings, Jessie Jenkins, W. S. A. Oats, H. F. Schenck, George Herndon, J. C. Lattimore, and R. A. Cobb.
Duplin.—W. D. Pearsell, Thomas Hall, John R. Bryan, B. C. Bowden, E. J. Faison, N. B. Whitfield, A. G. Mosely, Wm. T. Newell, Hugh Maxwell, C. M. Oglesby, A. C. Ward, A. Sutherland, Harper Williams, Thomas B. Wright, B. D. Ford, Jones Smith, L. W. Hodges, Thomas Hall, H. Maxwell, H. G. Maxwell, W. T. Newell, and Henry Bowden.
Edgecombe.—Josiah Lawrence, and J. H. Edwards.
Franklin.—N. B. Massenburg.
Granville.—A. M. Veazy, A. C. Harriss, and H. H. Rowland.
Green.—J. T. Freeman.
Gaston.—E. B. Stowe, Richard Rankin, Sam'l Black and J. F. Pegram.
Hyde.—Milton Selby and A. Latham.
Haywood.—Spencer Walker, Robert H. Penland and G. L. Love.
Henderson.—W. T. Johnson, Barnett Burnett, M. C. King and Charles Patton.
Harnett.—Nathan Douglass.
Iredell.—John W. Nicholson, James S. Miller, James B. Pace O. G. Foard, D. C. Thorn, R. S. Colvert, R. W. H. Feimster and W. J. Colvert.
Jones.—J. M. F. Rhodes and E. B. Isler.
Johnston.—W. W. Cox and P. Richardson.
Lincoln.—Joseph W. Alexander and A. F. Brevard.
Lenoir.—John C. Wooten, George Jones, W. A. Jones and J. W. Collins.
Montgomery.—W. B. Loftin and W. J. Montgomery.
Martin.—H. W. Higgles, F. W. Moore and L. Clary.
Moore.—A. D. McDonald, W. C. Campbell, John Monroe and J. S. Caveness.
Macon.—N. G. Allman and H. P. Penland.
Mecklenburg.—J. L. Vail, E. A. Thompson, W. M. Matthews, A. J. Orr, Samuel Yountz, B. Henry and William Patterson.
McDowell.—J. S. Carson, J. E. Morris, A. M. Finley, George Chapman, Abney Burgin and Albert Higgins.
Onslow.—J. B. Frazell, A. B. Farnell, Hill King, Henry Jarman, James Wooten, Charles Duffey, C. B. Glover and H. H. Sanderlin.
Pasquotank.—Andrew J. Perry.
Perquimans.—Nathan Newby.
Pitt.—Josiah Nelson.
Richmond.—John Fairly.
Rockingham—John W. Foster, and S. G. Ware.
Robeson.—John S. McDonald, Warren Williams, and S. J. Cobb.
Rutherford.—Carter Burnett, L. D. Hawkins, R. L. Harris, M. W. Simmons, O. P. Carson, A. Harrell, Samuel Wilkins, and John Hemphill.
Randolph.—H. Dorsett, John A. Craven, D. C. Dicks, and J. H. Dargan.
Sampson.—T. M. Lee, John B. Robinson, A. B. Chesnutt, R. F. Boykin, Thomas Bunting, James C. Robinson, Kelly Lasseiter, Miles P. Owen, A. N. Johnston, John L. Boykin, N. C. Faison, M. F. Faison, Charles P. Johnston, Daniel Ray, J. C. Carroll, John Colwell, M. O. Jackson, and W. A. Faison.
Stokes.—G. H. Nicholson, Peter Hutchison, J. K. Hughes, and James Davis.
Surry.—S. W. Roberts, R. E. Reeves, M. C. Reeves, L. J. Norman, and James A. Folks.
Transylvania.—B. C. Lankford.
Union.—George A. Winchester, B. D. Rushing, S. H. Parker, B. D. Austin, V. T. Cheaves, Thos. D. Winchester, Samuel Pyrow, J. M. Laughlin, John D. Stewart, and Henry Bancom.
Wilson.—Henry King, and Elisha Barnes.
Wake.—P. S. Rogers, John M. Richardson, and J. H. Bell.
Watauga.—Elijah Tatum, Henry Taylor, Hugh A. Dobbin, and S. Morphew.
Wayne.—T. T. Hollowell, Thomas R. Smith, John Cox, and H. Grantham.
Warren.—R. Y. Tucker, W. K. Kearney, Solomon Williams, and John A. Williams.
Wilkes.—A. A. Whittenton, Hamilton Brown, Leland Martin, William Masten, and S. J. Brickwell.
Yadkin.—W. L. Van Eaton.

AN APPEAL TO THE GENEROUS.—We were not fully apprised, until yesterday, of the extent of the loss of our friend Junius B. Whitaker, of the Goldsboro' News, by the late fire in that town.—We are pained to learn that his loss will reach nearly $6,000—embracing, literally, his *all*. Mr. Whitaker is a native of this city, an enterprising, public-spirited gentleman, and his paper, under its efficient business and editorial management, was beginning to cover a wide field of usefulness. It was devoted to the best interests of North Carolina, and was manly in its vindication of her rights and fair name.

Will not many of our citizens—most of whom know Mr. Whitaker, personally,—come to his assistance in this hour of misfortune, and aid him in getting afloat once more? It will be a well dispensed act of liberality; and we shall be pleased to receive any donations at this office, to be forwarded to Mr. Whitaker. Mr. P. F. Pescud will also take charge of any subscription.—*Ral. Sent.*

STATE NEWS.

THE FIRE IN GOLDSBORO'.—Supposing we would have received full particulars of the late fire in Goldsboro', a report of which was published in our telegraphic column on Friday, we refrained from making any further allusion to the matter, until we could be better informed. We find the following in the Newbern *Commercial:*

GOLDSBORO', N. C., May 18.

Mr. Editor:—At one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the building known as "Day's Block," originating in the rooms occupied by Mr. J. G. Bones as an agricultural and hardware store. The buildings were entirely destroyed. The office of the Daily *News* was situated in the block, and press, type, material, books, &c., were entirely consumed. Not five dollar's worth was saved.—On our office there was no insurance.

I will write you to-morrow a full account of this disaster. Reports this morning are conflicting, and I prefer to be entirely accurate in any statements I may make.

The loss is peculiarly heavy on Mr. J. B. Whitaker and myself. I trust soon to be able, however, to announce that the *News*, Phœnix like, will arise from its ashes rejuvenated.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. D. POOL,
Editor Daily News.

We sincerely sympathise with our friends of the *News*, as we also do with the other losers. We are pleased, however, to see from Col. Pool's note above that the *News* will soon be revived.

REVIVAL IN LOUISBURG.—The Eagle mentions a revival of considerable interest as progressing in the Methodist Church in Louisburg. The services are conducted by the Rev. Jesse A. Cuningim.

FUNERAL HONORS TO A FALLEN HERO.—The remains of Lieutenant Wm. Henry Haywood, a gallant son of North Carolina, who fell a martyr in the cause his soul espoused, during the bloody conflicts in the Wilderness, were lately exhumed from their ensanguined resting place, and arrived in this city last night. They will be re-interred with appropriate honors this evening. All, who can, should assist in paying this last sad tribute of respect to the memory of a brave soldier, who sacrificed his life for the achievement of Southern independence.—*Progress.*

STAMPEDE OF PRISONERS FROM DOBSON JAIL.—We learn from the mail-carrier from Mt. Airy that while the jailor at Dobson, Surry county, was engaged in renovating the jail on Friday, the 11th instant, three prisoners, named Keys, Baldwin and McKensie, succeeded in making their escape. On the same night three of Mr. Hugh Gwyn's horses were stolen by the fugitives. As soon as the theft was discovered a party started in pursuit and overhauled the rogues at Popular Camp Mountain, where two, Baldwin and Keys, were secured; McKensie refused to surrender, and in endeavoring to escape was shot down, the shot taking effect in the head, arm and leg, prostrating him so that he was left for dead.

During the night however, McKenzie made his way to within 4 miles of Hillsville, Carroll county, Va., to a toll house kept by Mr. Baker, where he surrendered himself, and asked for breakfast.

After breakfast, while Mr. Baker was making preparations for conveying the prisoner to jail, McKenzie seized Baker's gun, which was near by and deliberately shot him in the left breast, severely if not mortally wounding him, and succeeded in making his escape.

The whole neighborhood was aroused and determined to hunt the villain down. It is reported that Mr. Baker has since died.—*Salem Press.*

Railroad Meeting.

At a meeting of the Commissioners, appointed by the Legislature of N. C., at its session of 1860 and '61, held at the Court house in the town of Tarboro, on the 15th day of May 1866, for the purpose of organization and opening books for subscription for building said road, upon motion of D. W. Bagley, Hon. H. T. Clarke was appointed Chairman and John R. Lanier was appointed Secretary.

On motion of C. B. Hassell, the names of the Commissioners were called by the Secretary, when the following were found to be present, viz:

From Martin county:
C. B. Hassell, D. W. Bagley, Archibald Staton, L. L. Clements, L. S. Yates and John R. Lanier.

From Edgecombe county:
H. T. Clarke, Wm. R. Cherry, Theopilus Hyman, W. P. Lloyd, John Norfleet and R. C. Brown.

On motion of C. B. Hassell, it was ordered that books for subscription to said stock, be opened by the following persons, viz:

Dow'd, Brown & Co., Tarboro, N. C.
D. W. Bagley, Williamston, N. C.
L. L. Clements, Hamilton, N. C.
H. W. Mizell, Jamesville, N. C.
Charles Latham, Plymouth, N. C.
K. Biggs & Co., Norfolk, Va.
P. P. Clements, Baltimore, Md.
Samuel Balton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
A. L. Bruce & Co., New York.

On motion of John Norfleet, C. B. Hassell, was appointed Treasurer of said Commissioners.

On motion it was ordered that the Tarboro, Williamston, Wilmington and Norfolk papers be requested to publish these proceedings and all the North Carolina papers be requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

H. T. CLARKE, Chairman.
J. R. LANIER, Secretary.

THE CASE OF MAJ. GEE.—The military commission engaged in the trial of Maj. Gee, completed the examination of all witnesses present last Saturday and adjourned over to next Monday to await the arrival of other testimony for the defence.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

The Freedmen in Edgecombe celebrated their liberation on the 11th, by a procession, &c., in Tarboro'. The *Southerner* says

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU OFFICERS.—It now appears that the President has not ordered the arrest of all the officers of the Bureau engaged in farming, speculations, &c., but only those in the State of North Carolina. He has, it seems, ordered Major General Howard to cause the arrest of every officer of the Bureau in North Carolina who is engaged or pecuniarily interested in the cultivation of plantations, and Brigadier General W. E. Strong has been dispatched to execute the order. Judge Advocate General Holt has been instructed by the President to make out charges and specifications against these officers, with a view to their trial before a court martial. The Rev. Fitz, the "blood-hound of Zion," and autocrat of the Freedmen's village in North Carolina, is under arrest awaiting trial. On the showing of Generals Steedman and Fullerton he ought to be hanged.

NEWS SUMMARY.

A FORTUNATE FREEDMAN.—The Vicksburg *Journal* says a negro boy named Mingo, employed by Mr. J. Fennimore on his plantation on the Baldwin's Ferry road, while plowing one day last week found a tin box filled with gold and silver coin, amounting to several thousand dollars. Mr. Fennimore assisted the boy in selling the gold, and although it is supposed the money was buried by negroes owned by Mr. F., before the war, the boy Mingo receives the full benefit of this discovery.

RAILROADS IN GEORGIA.—A large meeting of citizens was recently held in Montgomery, Alabama, to take action regarding the projected Central Railroad, to connect Montgomery with Decatur, Alabama, and so secure direct railroad communication with the Northwest via Nashville and Louisville. The meeting resolved to raise $1,000,000 in city bonds to aid the enterprise.

Immense excitement exists among the members of the Fenian Brotherhood in Brooklyn and Long Island, in consequence of the discovery of extensive frauds which have been perpetrated, as alleged, by a prominent leader in Brooklyn.

FORT GOODWIN NOT CAPTURED.—Lieut. Gen. Grant has received a despatch from Major General H. W. Halleck, in California, in which he says that there is not a word of truth in the report that Fort Goodwin had been captured by the Apaches, and the garrison massacred. He denounces the report as altogether sensational. So says the *Star*.

The sum of fifteen thousand dollars has been subscribed in England as a testimonial of ex-Lieutenant M. F. Maury, late of the "Confederacy."

GREAT SALE OF GOLD.—NEW YORK, May 18.—A single sale of gold is reported to have been made to-day on Government account of $1,500,000 at 130. It is expected that the export of gold to Europe to-morrow will amount to $3,000,000.

Late intelligence from Paris announces the arrival in that city from Egypt of Mr. Jacob Thompson, President Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior. It is said that Mr. Thompson says: Were the ban removed from him upon the charge of having been engaged in the assassination conspiracy, he would go to Mississippi and do his best to aid in the reconstruction.

"CIVIL RIGHTS" IN TENNESSEE.—The Legislature (House) of Tennessee, on the 11th instant, passed a bill conferring civil rights on the colored people by the close vote of 31 to 28. An amendment, excluding blacks from juries, was carried by 30 against 29, and one, excluding their children from common schools by a close vote

The Prefecture of Police in France annually distributes pecuniary rewards to any cabman or omnibus driver who proves his honesty by bringing back to the office for lost goods whatever he may have found in his vehicle. During the past year the number of articles deposited at this office amounted to 13,971.

LET COTTON ALONE.—The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, a very able Georgia paper, says to its readers:

"Let cotton alone. The mules and the Federal Government and the niggers will eat all the mes t and give you the cobbed bone. You, poor cat, will pull out the chestnuts, but the monkey, your master by right of brute force, will munch the toothsome kernel."

It advises the planters to raise corn.

A Pacific paper says: "The latest news from Montana is doleful enough—thousands of men, vainly prospecting for diggings; nothing paying over two dollars per day; men constantly freezing to death; tea four dollars per pound; flour thirty dollars per hundred; men living on bread and water, or venison straight."

A singular duel took place off Yonkers, in the Hudson river. Two men entered a boat, rowed to the middle of the stream, rose to their feet, and engaged in a desperate struggle, in which one went overboard and was drowned, the survivor rowing to the opposite shore.

DISFRANCHISED.—Mr. J. R. Naylor, of Brooke county, West Virginia, has been disfranchised by an order of the Board of Registration of that county. The Wheeling *Register* mildly says, in commenting on the fact, that "it is a disgrace to humanity that he should be disfranchised by the pimps who compose the Board of Registration for Brooke county."

RAILROAD BRIDGE DISASTER AT CLARKSONVILLE, TENNESSEE—SEVEN LIVES LOST.—LOUISVILLE, KY., May 18.—It is reported, that at about ten o'clock this morning, while a construction train, with a number of hands on board, was passing over the Railroad bridge at Clarksonville, Tennessee, one hundred feet high, one of the spans gave way, precipitating the cars into the water. Seven lives, it is said, were lost.

BAD FOR THE CHURCH.—We hear it stated that the president of the exploded Merchants' National Bank subscribed $5,000 to the new Metropolitan Church, on condition that the funds of the enterprise should be deposited in his bank. This was done, to the extent of $10,000, and it is stated to be a total loss, the subscription of $5,000 not having been paid.—*Wash. Star.*

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.—The Southern Baptist Convention, formed in 1845, and composed of representatives from the various churches and State associations of the Baptist denomination in all the Southern States, including Maryland and Missouri, will be held to-morrow in Russellville, Kentucky. There will be present delegates from this city, and a large meeting is anticipated. It has been several years since there has been any representatives from this section, on account of the war, and this is the first meeting of the Convention, which meets biennially, since the termination of the war. It is a missionary body, having charge of the foreign and domestic mission operations of the Baptist denomination of the Southern States, and is an influential body. Rev. Dr. William J. Brantley, of Augusta, Georgia, is expected to preach the introductory sermon. Russellville, the place of meeting, is one hundred and thirty miles southwest of Louisville, and is a thriving little town. The Convention meets there at the invitation of the Baptist General Association of Kentucky.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.—SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—A dispatch yesterday states that an extensive coal mine has been discovered at Sooke, near Victoria, V. I.

At Fort Whipple, on the 19th, the Moqui Indian warriors arrived and surrendered their arms.

General markets continue dull. The new crops of grain, wool and wine of a fine quality, are coming to market in great abundance.

There seems to be more "secessionists" in Massachusetts than in any other State. Seven divorces were granted at a recent term of the supreme court of Barnstable county. The people of that State can't live in peace with themselves or anybody else.

The Boston *Advertiser* grows very mad over the prospect of Mr. Davis' escaping execution. If it cannot get his blood it declares "we shall care very little how soon afterwards the general amnesty for other offenders begins."

No less than seven different Commissions are now, or soon will be, engaged in investigating the facts relative to the recent riots in Memphis. In addition to the Congressional Commission, and that created by Gen. Stoneman's order, on which Gen. Marcus J. Wright was placed, the white citizens have organized one, the negroes another, the City Council another, and Gen Howard and Gen. Fisk have each ordered one.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Further European News by the Cuba at Boston—War Inevitable—England Remains Neutral—Napoleon for War—The Times' Comments—Attempt to Assassinate Count Brismarck—The Cuba's Mails for the South—Shipment of Gold to Europe—Advance in Gold—Cotton Advancing—Election of U. S. Senator in Connecticut.

NEW YORK, May 23.

The European papers received by the Cuba represent war to be inevitable. There is no confimation of an European Congress, or signs of mediation, in order to settle the dispute.

Earl Clarendon, in the House of Lords, said that the English government would not engage in war directly or indirectly.

Napoleon's speech augurs war. He said, "I detest those treaties of 1815, by which it is now sought to make the sole basis of our foreign policy." This declaration was considered as favoring war, and the Bourse was panic stricken in consequence.

The London *Times*, commenting on the probability of war, says that only Napoleon can prevent war, but unfortunately the arbiter of the Continent speaks only to spread dismay on every exchange of sentiment by some doubtful utterance.

An attempt has been made to assassinate Count Brismarck, by the son of a Republican refugee, Carl Blond, who fired five shots ineffectually at him. Brismarck seized the would-be assassin and delivered him into custody.

The Cuba's foreign mails will leave for the South at midnight.

The Steamship China, from Boston for Europe, to-day, took out nearly two millions, and the Steamer Tariffa three and a quarter millions in gold.

Connecticut U. S. Senator.

NEW YORK, May 23.

O. S. Terry has been elected United States Senator from Connecticut.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, May 23, 1866.

Cotton is firm and prices are advancing. A fair demand exists at 38@40 cents. Texas wool 23@28 cents. Bankers' 60 days sterling exchange 9¼ prem. Gold is advancing.—The market opened at 135¼ and went up to 136¾.

Speech of Secretary Seward at Auburn—From Cuba—Death of Senator Wright.

NEW YORK, May 23, 1866.

Secretary Seward in a speech at Auburn on Tuesday evening last, says that the solicitude which pervades the country would perhaps justify him in addressing the people upon political topics candidly and patriotically. When good union men were suspicious of the change in the views of the defeated rebels and their support of the President's policy, he from the first rejected the idea that the change was accomplished for treasonable purposes. Reconstruction is not needed, because the country, as constructed long since, has not been destroyed. What is needed is reconciliation between the Senators of the United States who are now acting, and those who, being loyal, have been or may be elected hereafter from the Southern States. With a few exceptions, the Southern people would justly be accepted as fellow-citizens. The Southern States have for the last four years been merely disorganized. They are now organized, and nothing is needed but conciliation.

The President's plan of reconstruction is, that so far and so fast as the unrepresented Southern States present themselves in a loyal attitude, by representatives unquestionably loyal, they are entitled to representation. This plan is practicable. No plan proposed by Congress so far is immediately practicable. He was aware there was a difference between the President and Congress, but he hoped that difference would not cause the Union party to lose its great influence in guiding the country to a perfect restoration.

Havana correspondence alleges that formidable preparations are being made for revolution by expected aid from the South American republics.

The government monopoly on tobacco in Cuba has been abolished.

Senator Wright, of New Jersey, is dead. It is reported that the Governor will appoint A. J. Cattell in his place.

Physical Condition of Hon. Jefferson Davis—Congress.

WASHINTON, D. C., May 23.

In compliance with the President's instructions, Dr. Cooper, of the U. S. Army, reports the condition of Jefferson Davis. He is considerably emaciated, the fatty tissue having almost disappeared, leaving his skin shriveled.—His muscles are small, flaccid and very soft, and he has but little muscular strength. He is quite weak and debilitated, consequently his gait is uneven and irregular.—His digestive organs at present are in comparatively good condition, but become quickly deranged under anything but the most carefully prepared food;—with his diet disagreeing with him, dyspectic symptoms promptly make their appearance, followed by vertigo, severe facial and cranial neuralgia, erysipelous inflammation of posterior scalp and right side of nose, which quickly affects the right eye, the only sound one he now has, and extends through the nasal duct into the interior nose.

His nervous system is greatly deranged, being much prostrated and excessively irritable. Slight noises, which are scarcely perceptible to robust health, cause him much pain, the description of the sensation experienced being as of one flayed alive, and having every sentient nerve exposed to the waves of sound. Want of sleep has been the great and almost principal cause of his nervous excitability. This has been produced by the tramp of creaking boots of the sentinels on post round his prison room, and the relieval of the guard at the expiration of every two hours, which almost invariably weakens him.

Mr. Davis states that he has scarcely enjoyed over two hours of sleep unbroken, at one time, since his confinement. Means have been taken, by placing matting on the floors for the sentinels to walk on, to alleviate this source of disturbance, but with only partial success. His vital condition is low, and he has but little recuperative force.—Should he be attacked by any of the severe forms of disease to which the tide-water region of Virginia is subject, Surgeon Cooper, with reason, fears for the result.

A debate is progressing in the Senate on the Constitutional amendment.

In the House a bill has been proposed to extend the duration of the Fredmen's Bureau for three years.

Further Market Reports.

NEW YORK, May 23, 1866.

Cotton is firm and has advanced one cent. Sales of 4,000 bales at 39@41 cents. Flour firm and 10@15 cents higher; Southern $10 70@$16 75. Wheat quiet and advanced 2@3 cents. Corn advanced 1 cent. Pork steady—Mess $30 50. Sugar advanced ¼ cent. Coffee is buoyant and higher. Naval Stores quiet. Spirits Turpentine 92½@95 cents ₱ gallon. Gold 137.

New Orleans Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.

Cotton buoyant. Sales of 2,300 bales of middling at 39 @40 cents. Gold 42½. Sterling 55¼. The English Financial crisis produces much excitement. Many bills are expected to be returned.

Mobile Market.

MOBILE May 23, 1866.

COTTON.—Sales to-day of 550 bales; Middling at 34 cents. Fair demand and market very firm. Receipts to-day 1,659.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

The Senate, in deference to the physical inability of Mr Fessenden to enter upon the Reconstruction Resolutions to-day, as per agreement, postponed their consideration until Wednesday. The consideration of the Colorado bill and veto was also postponed. The remainder of the session was devoted principally to business relating to the District of Columbia.

The House to-day considered the preamble and resolution of representative McClurg, of Missouri, declaring that the continued contumacy in the seceding States renders it necessary to exercise Congressional legislation, in order to give the loyal citizens of those States protection in their natural and personal rights enumerated in the constitution, and in addition thereto makes it necessary to keep on foot a large standing army to maintain the authority of the government; and, whereas, the country is already overburdened by a war debt incurred to defend the nationality against an infamous rebellion, and it is neither just nor politic to inflict this vast additional expense on the peaceful industry of the nation; therefore,

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire into the expediency of levying additional Retributions on the seceding States to defray any existing ordinary expenses that would otherwise be imposed on the extraordinary general government; and that said Committee be instructed to report by bill or otherwise.

The House adopted the above by a vote of 78 against 35. The House also passed the following resolution introduced by Mr. Henderson, of Missouri: That it is the sense of this House that all just and righteous governments are intended not to confer rights and privileges upon the subjects thereof, but to secure to each and every individual the full, free and untrammeled exercise and enjoyment of all those rights which God has bestowed upon him.

Second. That the safety, happiness and prosperity of the people require that just and adequate penalties be annexed to the violation of law, and that those penalties be inflicted upon transgressors, not for the purpose of retaliation or revenge, but to insure subordination and obedience.

Third. That we will stand by and sustain the President in executing the laws of the United States upon a sufficient number of leading rebels in each of the States lately in insurrection against the national Government to vindicate the majesty of the law, to sustain the confidence of loyal people and warn the refractory for all time to come.

The Tax bill was discussed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.

The bill relative to the public lands of Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Florida passed the Senate to-day. It provides that they be disposed of according to the homestead law of 1862, without discrimination as to color. The price of the patent is five dollars, and allows the privilege of securing lands to persons who served in the Confederate army, on their taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The bankrupt bill passed the House by a vote of yeas 68, nays 59.

J. B. Palmer, of Tennessee, has been pardoned by the President.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, May 15, 1866.

R. W. KING, ESQ.,

Chairman Lenoir County Court, Kinston, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 12th to the Attorney General is referred to me for answer, under the understanding that all questions relating to the Revenue shall be submitted first to this Department. The following opinion meets with the concurrence of the Attorney General:

You desire the proper construction of the act of 1860-'61, 2nd Extra Session, Chap. 5, page 8, as amended by the act of 1862-'3, chap. 18, page 25, regulating the duty of the County Court in laying taxes for county and school purposes.

There can be no question, I think that these acts are in force, they being certainly "consistent with the Constitution of the State and the United States," and "compatible with allegiance of the citizens of this State to the United States," and therefore made valid by the ordinance of the Convention "declaring what laws and ordinances are in force," page 56.

You desire to know whether the County Court must tax articles mentioned in schedules B and C, of the Revised Code, and if so, how the tax is to be laid.

After careful consideration, I am of opinion that the power of the County Court is confined to the subjects of taxation embraced in schedule A, i. e. to *listed* taxables.

The act of 1861, as amended by that of 1862-3, is as follows: "The Justices of the several County Courts at the first Court, which shall happen after the first day of January in every year, shall for county and school purposes lay a tax on all such subjects of taxation within the county as may be taxed by the revenue laws then in force, and in the same manner for raising revenue for State purposes. *Provided*, That the tax imposed by the County Courts, for county purposes, shall be in the same relative proportion as for State purposes, upon the one hundred dollars valuation for every thing, where the tax is laid for State purposes according to valuation, and upon all subjects specially taxed, the tax shall be in proportion to that which is levied for State purposes."

The General Assembly has always been careful as to the extent of power of taxation conferred on the County Courts.

It was at one time gravely questioned whether this branch of sovereignty, the levying contributions from citizens, could under the Constitution be delegated by the Legislature and a resort to the supreme judicial tribunal was necessary to settle the controversy. For a long time a limit was fixed to the discretion of the Courts. For years preceding the passage of the present law, their power of taxation was confined to land and polls.

Certain taxes are on subjects, required to be given in on oath to the list-taker; others are paid directly to the Sheriff, others to the clerk of the county court, others to the Public Treasurer.—From the former source has always been derived the bulk of the public revenue, and from the foundation of the government until 1861 the jurisdiction of the county court was restricted to two or more items of that class. The other taxes have always been and are now of minor importance.—These listed subjects are enumerated in what is known as "schedule A," of the Revenue act, while the other taxes are designated in "schedule B," and "schedule C."

To secure the collection of the taxes from listed subjects or those in schedule A, rules and regulations have ever been prescribed, adapted as well for the State as the county revenue. Other regulations for the guidance of the Sheriff or other la[illegible] are laid down to enforce the payment of officers [illegible] under schedules B and C, but these public due[illegible] appropriate to the collection of counrules are not a[illegible] these sources.

ty revenue from t[illegible] county taxes were always imposed on the lists as returned, [illegible]tum of money to be The Court, knowing the qua[illegible]number and value raised, and, from the lists, the [illegible]sily fixed the of taxables under their control, [illegible] hand raisrate of assessment, without on the one [illegible]pressing ing an insufficient sum, or on the other op[illegible] the people by exorbitant levies.

The Convention of 1861 amended the Constitution, so as to make slaves taxable as property, whereupon a revenue law was passed, framed on the *ad valorem* principle. Money at interest, household and kitchen furniture, land, slaves, and other articles were assessed at an uniform rate according to value, leaving other articles regarded as sumptuary to be especially taxed as had always been customary.

Under such a revenue act there seemed to be no danger in committing all these subjects to the discretion of the County Court, provided discrimination against particular interests was prohibited. Accordingly, at the same session a law was passed giving this power and commanding uniformity in the levies.

While, however, the jurisdiction of the Court was extended, the taxes collectable by the Sheriffs and Clerks were not only not lowered, but, in some cases, raised. If the Assembly had intended to subject these to County charges, the State charge would have been so apportioned as to enable them to bear the double burden. Without such apportionment, many men of honest callings would be forced to abandon those callings.

The taxes in schedules B and C are usually the price of license to persons exercising particular callings. For many years the General Assembly affixed certain amounts as reasonable for each calling. It is impossible to believe that body would have allowed these amounts to be suddenly doubled or trebled, without some explicit announciation of the change of policy and adaptation of the revenue machinery to meet the change.

This sudden revolution in policy would aggrandize some counties at the expense of others.—Take, for example, the tax on express companies, four per cent. on gross receipts. The counties in which these companies have offices would derive large revenues from them, and, if not driven away by the exactions, they would raise their tariff of freights, thus imposing burdens on their consignees residing in adjoining counties. The banks, whose stockholders are scattered throughout the State, would contribute to swell the revenues of the counties where their banking houses are located.

Again, as said before, the machinery for raising taxes from listed subjects was well adapted to the collection of the county revenue. It needed no change to meet the requirements of the larger powers of the County Courts, On the contrary, the machinery for collecting the taxes from unlisted subjects could not be used without change for including county charges. *Such a change was not made.* The provisions securing the levies under schedules B and C for the State have not been moulded to secure similar levies for the counties.

Thus far on general principles. Let us now notice the words of the law in their bearing on the present revenue act: The Justices of the County Court are commanded, at the first court, &c., to lay a tax on "such subjects of taxation within the county as may be taxed by the revenue laws then in force," &c. In the preamble of schedule A the words "subjects of taxation" are used in reference to the taxes there imposed, while in schedule 13 the expression is changed and the Sheriff is ordered to "collect the taxes as set forth in this schedule annually, and grant to each party paying the tax a license."

It will be noticed that the words conferring jurisdiction in the County Courts are identical with the description of taxable objects in schedule A, while these words are not used at all in schedule B. The tax in the latter schedule is usually on the person, as the price of a license for transacting business, and it is expressly provided that on paying the State tax the party is entitled to the license. The requirement of this license is to compel payment. Surely if a county tax is likewise due, its payment would be secured by similar requisition. So in the act for collecting revenue, the Sheriff is particularly ordered to give license to merchants and others on their paying the "taxes imposed and enumerated in schedule B." So in section 80 bond is required of parties commencing business after July 1st, to secure the payment of State taxes. To ascertain these taxes the Sheriff may administer an oath, but no provision is made at all to obtain county taxes from these sources.

Again, by section 83 the Sheriff must keep a record of the moneys collected by him from the Clerks of the Court (i. e. under schedule C,) and under schedule B, and the clerk must send a *copy of this very record* to the Comptroller. The Sheriff must pay the moneys thus ascertained to the Public Treasurer; that is, the Sheriff pays all the taxes collected under schedules B and C to the State. He is nowhere ordered to pay any portion thereof to the county Trustee.

Again, by section 88 of the "Act for Collecting Revenue," if the Clerk fails to pay over the taxes received by him, (mentioned in schedule C,) suit is to be brought and it is expressly provided that "the whole recovery shall be paid to the Treasury." And, in sction 87, all the taxes received by the Clerk are to be paid to the Sheriff, and by him, as will appear, by subsequent sections, to the Public Treasury.

So, in section 44, on or before the 1st day of July, the Clerk must deliver the Sheriff a copy of the tax list, containing the public tax and the taxes imposed by the County Court. There is no other provision for informing the Sheriff of the amount of any other County taxes, than are imposed on listed subjects. If any others were intended to be allowed, it seems certain some provision would have been made for notification to the Sheriff of their imposition.

Another argument may be derived from the words of the proviso, which regulates the mode of taxation by the County Courts. The taxables there spoken of are, 1st, *things* taxed according to value, and secondly, "*subjects* specially taxed." The persons who in schedule B pay specific per centage on their gross receipts or nett profits, are not appropriately described by the terms used in the proviso.

Other arguments might be adduced, but I think the foregoing considerations are sufficient to establish the proposition that the County Courts cannot tax the persons and objects mentioned in schedules B and C.

Very respectfully,
KEMP. P. BATTLE,
Public Treasurer.

Public Meeting in Randolph.

A public meeting was held in Randolph county on the 8th instant, at which Colonel Zebedee Rush presided. The Colonel addressed the meeting in an earnest and impressive manner, expressing the hope that some good would result from their assembling together, and that after all our losses and sufferings, if wise counsels now prevailed, there was a bright future ahead.

On the conclusion of his remarks he called upon B. B. Bulla, Esq., who explained the object of the meeting more in detail, heartily endorsing the policy of President Johnson.

On motion of H. J. Harris, Esq., a committee consisting of Messrs. J. G. Hinshaw, Joseph Causey and H. J. Harris were appointed by the chair to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting.

In the absence of the committee, Robert P. Dick, Esq., addressed the meeting at lenght in an eloquent and impressive manner. He earnestly advocated and endorsed the policy of President Johnson; hoped that we should all forget and forgive the past; that we had nearly all of us been wrong; that he had been wrong himself and could not take the test oath, and that the only question with him now was whether a man was loyal and loved his country. If he was so now, he was ready to take him by the hand as a brother. On the conclusion of of Mr. Dick's remarks, a vote of thanks was tendered him by the meeting for his speech. The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, to wit:

WHEREAS, The passions engendered by the terrible struggle from which we have just emerged, render vigilance, at all times essential to the preservation of liberty, now peculiarly requisite to the preservation of the constitutional rights of the people; and

WHEREAS, It is the duty of all, where they witness their public servants plant themselves on the constitution of the country, and boldly roll back the waves of sectionalism and fanaticism which are threatening to overwhelm that sacred instrument, as President Johnson and his supporters in and out of Congress are now doing, to hold up the right arm of these public servants and bid them "God speed;" and

WHEREAS, It is of the greatest importance that men of undoubted loyalty, experience and patriotism only should be elevated to high positions in the several States—especially the Southern States, in order to strengthen the arm of President Johnson in his struggle for the maintenance of the principles of the constitution of our fathers; and

WHEREAS, the well known loyalty and remarkable unanimity with which the people of Randolph county opposed the late rebellion in its inception entitle them to be heard;

Therefore, Resolved, That in the opinion of the people of Randolph here assembled, President Johnson's course should command the most hearty approval of all lovers of [illegible]nstitution and the Union, and that he challenges [illegible]ration by the firmness with which he has con- the C[illegible] our adm[illegible]lled all the assaults upon the Constitution tinually rep[illegible] whether made by men calling themselves and the Union, [illegible]y men carried away by the wild frenzy secessionists, or [illegible]ticism.

Resolved, That we be[illegible]ve the success of republicanism of radicalism and fa[illegible] depends upon the success of on the American continent [illegible] which we pledge our support by all peaceful and lawful me[illegible]ent by his Excelhis policy, to the promotion o[illegible]dorse and approve of

Resolved, That we most heartily en[illegible]uestly recommend him to our fellow-citizens of the State fo[illegible]tates- the administration of the State governm[illegible]re-election tency, Governor Worth, and we do most e[illegible]now him next August. Raised as he was, among us, we h[illegible]nd always to have been a gentleman and conservative [illegible] man, at all times opposed to the heresy of secession a[illegible] to the inauguration of that terrific contest which has covered the land with mourning, and now we regard him as earnestly opposed to that radical and leveling spirit which threatens mischief in the future, unless wise counsels like his shall ultimately prevail.

There was no objection by any one to the first and second resolutions. Objection being raised to the third resolution, they were, on motion, voted upon one by one.

The third resolution endorsing Governor Worth was earnestly advocated by Messrs. Hinshaw, Causey, Harris, Freeman, Hill, Col. Rush and John A. Gilmer, Jr., Esq., the latter gentleman in the course of his speech on the resolutions, all of which he with his whole heart approved, only regretted that this action endorsing President Johnson and Gov. Worth had not first been made in Guilford, his own county.

The third resolution was opposed by Dr. Sellars.

The question was taken on this, the third resolution, the chairman requesting every man to vote; whereupon it was passed, with enthusiasm and almost unanimously. Out of the hundreds who voted, not more than a half dozen voted against it.

MATRIMONIAL.—A broken-down actor recently married a girl of the tender age of eleven, at Detroit. In another Michigan town, two men exchanged wives, and in a third a man sold his wife for maple sugar.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died at his residence in Goldsboro', N. C., on Sunday, the 6th inst., HIRAM R. NIXON, Esq., in the 63rd year of his age.

The deceased was a native of this county, in which he resided during the greater part of his life time. His character was amiable, gentle and courteous in the extreme; his bearing was high toned and chivalrous, and he was particularly distinguished for his kindliness and generosity. He was indeed and in truth a gentleman of the old school, and one of that class of characters who are quickly passing away. He was known and esteemed here in Wilmington as one of the oldest and most respected of our citizens. It may of a truth be said of him, that wherever he went, he found many old, and made a very many new friends.

In the private and sacred relations of domestic life his character shone with the highest and purest radiance.—No husband could have been more faithful and devoted, and no father was ever more solicitus and regardful of the welfare of his children. The void which has been left in the circle of his friends, is great, but how far greater, how much more inealculable is that which is felt by those who looked up to him as the fountain head and centre of their existence. He has gone from amongst us never to return, but there is a satisfaction to all to know that he passed away calmly and quietly as a child, with a prayer upon his lips, and the smile of redemption already lingering upon his face.

The profits of the London Gazette for last year are returned at upwards of £13,300. The Edinburgh Gazette's profits during the same time were £2,370, and those of the Dublin Gazette £858.

DIED.

On Monday, at 9 o'clock, P. M., May 21st, 1866, MARY JENNINGS, infant daughter of Capt. W. S. and Emma D. Norment.

"As the sweet flowers that scents the morn,
But withers in the rising day,
Thus lovely was this infant's dawn,
Thus swiftly fled its life away."

Dispatch please copy.

In Memphis, Tennessee, on the 14th of April, 1866, Mrs. HELEN C. HINES, wife of Rev. Richard C. Hines, and youngest daughter of the late John Huske, of Fayetteville.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb.	32 @	35	
BEEF CATTLE, ₱ 100 lbs.	10 00 @	15 00	
BRICKS, ₱ M.	12 00 @	20 00	
BARRELS, Sp'ts Turp., each,			
2nd hand	3 75 @	4 00	
New	3 50 @	5 00	
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,			
Tallow	20 @	25	
Adamantine	23 @	28	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			
Java	40 @	45	
Laguayra	35 @	38	
Rio	24 @	28	
St. Domingo	26 @	28	
COTTON, ₱ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	30 @	32½	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	30	
Good Mid'g	00 @	00	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₱ yard	30 @	31	
Dundee	28 @	30	
Rope, ₱ lb	20 @	21	
CORN MEAL, ₱ bushel	1 25 @	1 30	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ₱ yd.	18 @	20	
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb.	2 50 @	2 60	
FEATHERS, ₱ lb.	00 @	50	
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mullets	0 00 @	00 00	
Mac'l, No. 1	00 00 @	20 00	
Mac'l, No. 2	18 00 @	19 00	
Mac'l, No. 3	15 00 @	17 00	
Her'gs, East.	5 00 @	8 50	
Dry Cod, ₱ lb.	8 @	9	
FLOUR, ₱ bbl.,			
Family	16 50 @	14 00	
Superfine	9 00 @	9 50	
Fine	8 00 @	8 50	
GLUE, ₱ lb.	15 @	20	
GUNNY BAGS	35 @	38	
GRAIN, Peruvian,			
Per ton	00 00 @	115 00	
LAND PLASTER, ₱ ton		18 00	
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	1 00 @	1 05	
Oats	52½@	70	
Peas, Cow	1 00 @	1 05	
Rice, rough	0 00 @	2 00	
Rice, E. I., ₱ lb	10 @	11	
Carolina	14 @	16	
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green	4½@	5	
Dry	10 @	15	
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 20 @	1 25	
North River	1 05 @	1 15	
IRON, ₱ lb.,			
English, ass'd.	9 @	11	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American, sheer	0 @	00	
Swede	11 @	12	
LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
from store	2 00 @	2 25	
LUMBER, ₱ M., (River,)			
Fl'r Boards	00 00 @	25 00	
Wide do	00 00 @	21 00	
Scantling	20 00 @	21 00	
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (domestic,)			
Whiskey, Bourbon	2 50 @	5 00	
N. E. Rum	3 00 @	4 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,			
Cuba	48 @	55	
Sugar house	45 @	47½	
Syrup	65 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.,			
New Virgin	5 00 @	0 00	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	3 10	
Hard	0 00 @	1 55	
Tar, ₱ bbl	0 00 @	1 35	
Tar, in order	1 75 @	2 00	
Pitch, do	2 50 @	3 00	
Rosin, pale	7 50 @	8 00	
do No. 1	5 00 @	7 25	
do No. 2	2 50 @	4 00	
do No. 3	2 10 @	2 25	
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal	58 @	00	
NAILS, ₱ lb.,			
Cut	8 @	8½	
Wrought	00 @	00	
OILS, ₱ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 25 @	1 50	
Machinery	2 00 @	2 50	
PEA NUTS, ₱ bushel	1 50 @	2 25	
POTATOES, ₱ bush.,			
Sweet	1 50 @	1 75	
Irish, ₱ bbl.	3 25 @	3 75	
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon, Hams	21 @	22½	
Middlings	00 @	19	
Shoulders	00 @	18	
Hog round	18 @	20	
Western Bacon, Middlings	17½@	18	
Shoulders	15 @	16	
Lard	19 @	20	
Butter	50 @	65	
Cheese	23 @	24	
PORK, Northern, ₱ lb.,			
City Mess	34 00 @	35 00	
Thin "	32 00 @	33 00	
Prime "	30 00 @	31 00	
Prime	25 00 @	26 00	
Rump	23 00 @	26 00	
SALT, Alum, ₱ bush.	0 50 @	60	
Liverpool, ₱ sack, ground, cargo	1 50 @	1 75	
from store	2 00 @	2 50	
SUGAR, ₱ lb.,			
Cuba	14 @	00	
Porto Rico	15 @	16	
C	16 @	16½	
B	17 @	00	
A	18 @	00	
Crushed	19 @	20	
SOAP, ₱ lb.	10 @	15	
SHINGLES, ₱ M., Contract	00 @	5 50	
Common	2 00 @	2 75	
STAVES, ₱ M., W. O. bbl.	30 00 @	35 00	
R. O. hhd.	40 00 @	50 00	
TIMBER, ₱ M., Shipping	17 00 @	18 00	
Mill, prime	12 00 @	14 00	
Mill Fair	10 00 @	12 00	
Mill, inferior to ordinary	5 00 @	7 00	
TALLOW, ₱ lb.	12 @	13	
TOBACCO, ₱ lb., Navy	25 @	35	
Medium	30 @	40	

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS

For the week ending Wednesday, May 23, 1866.

TURPENTINE—There has been considerable activity in the market for this article since our review of Thursday last, and prices have had an advancing tendency throughout the week. There is a fair enquiry from both shippers and distillers, and the market closes firm at $5 for new virgin, $3 10 for yellow dip, and $1 55 for hard, ₱ bbl. of 280 lbs. The receipts for the week ended this morning have been very small, and the sales foot up only 847 bbls. as follows:

	Bbls.	New Virgin.	Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Thursday	41	$4 50	$3 00	$1 50
Friday	158	4 75	3 00	1 50
Saturday	90	4 75	3 00	1 50
Monday	200	5 00	3 10	1 55
Tuesday	180	5 00	3 10	1 55
Wednesday	178	5 00	3 10	1 55

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market during the week just ended has ruled rather inactive for this article, and the advance in price reported in our review of Thursday last has been lost. The demand from dealers has been limited, and in consequence the sales have been small compared with those of the previous week. At the time of closing our enquiries the market is dull; buyers seem disposed to hold off from purchasing, and are awaiting a further decline. Below we give the sales for the week:

Thursday	20 bbls. at	60 cts ₱ gallon for white.		
Friday	30	"	60	" " "
Saturday	160	"	60	" " "
Monday	15	"	60	" " "
Tuesday	104	"	60	" " "
Do	20	"

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MAY 19, 1866.

Jefferson Davis.

We publish on the first page the indictment found by Underwood's Grand Jury against ex-President Jefferson Davis. It is, says the Richmond *Times*, we believe an exact transcript of the form copied from Chitty by Wharton in his "Precedents of Indictments," and its various important omissions will strike every lawyer with amazement. We cannot think that it is the purpose of the Government to go to trial upon such an indictment; nor can we believe it was drawn by eminent counsel and sent to the District Attorney at Norfolk.

With the assistance of able counsel, if the horrible crime of a "packed jury" is not attempted, we do not entertain a doubt of the acquittal of the unfortunate and distinguished statesman now confined at Fortress Monroe.

The Riots at the South.

That very consistent Republican journal, the New York *Evening Post*, devotes an article to a vindication of the great mass of the Southern people from the responsibility for the exceptional cases of wrong and violence which sometimes occur within our limits. It reminds its readers that the destruction of colored churches in Memphis had its parrallel in the destruction of the Colored Orphan Asylum in New York, and that it is no more an argument against the Southern States than the New York riot was against the Northern States. It also quotes the unanimous condemnation of such conduct by the Memphis papers. The *Post* then refers to the legislation in the South for the protection of the colored race; to the fact that, in any prominent city in the Southern States, outrages upon the colored people are made public and freely condemned, and that in some parts of the South the white citizens are beginning to support and encourage colored schools.

The paper in question disclaims any intention to palliate riotous and lawless conduct; but does not think it either fair or wise that the whole Southern people should be held responsible in Northern presses, for such occurrences; and especially deprecates the handle made of the Memphis riot, by the Republican press, as another proof of the unfitness of the Southern people to take part in the Government, and of their inveterate hostility to justice, liberty and Union. This kind of argument and insinuation, says the *Post*, is of a piece with the petty spirit which finds fault with Southern men for honoring their dead. In reply to the criticisms of the press upon what they sneeringly designate as "Richmond loyalty," because the papers of that city urged the recognition of the anniversary of the death of STONEWALL JACKSON, and the decoration of the graves of the Confederate soldiers with flowers, asks do they "expect Richmond to curse or to despise Stonewall Jackson? or the Virginians to dishonor their own dead, their relatives and friends? What is gained by fault-finding in such matters? It does not improve the loyalty or increase the good will of the Southern people. What we have a right to demand is that they shall obey the laws, respect our rights and those of all men of whatever color, and conduct themselves peaceably."

Dr. J. W. Greenhow.

We are pained to learn of the death of Dr. J. W. Greenhow, which occurred at Chapel Hill on the night of the 12th instant. The Doctor has been in wretched health for several months, and the announcement of his death is hardly unexpected.

Dr. Greenhow was a Surgeon in the United States Navy, but resigned his commission upon the secession of the South, and allied his fortunes with his section, receiving a similar position in the Confederate Navy. He was stationed at this port during the war, and by his efficiency and urbanity, attached himself very closely to many of our citizens. Those of our people who were in the city during the prevalence of the terrible epidemic of 1862, which decimated our remaining population, will never forget the unceasing and skillful labors of Dr. Greenhow. Not a few of our citizens are now in the enjoyment of full health and vigor, who, under the providence of God, owe it to the untiring attention of him whose exhaustive labors then have proved too much for his not very strong constitution.

He leaves a family, who were entirely dependent upon him. May He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, provide for the widow and the orphans.

The Raleigh Progress.

The Raleigh *Progress* of the 15th inst. contains the valedictory of Mr. J. L. Pennington and the salutatory of Messrs. Henry E. Orr and J. J. Guthrie, Jr. who succeed him as Editors and Proprietors of that paper.

We have long regarded the *Progress* as one of the best *newspapers* in the State, but its influence was injured by the radicalism of Mr. Pennington, who was one of those Editors in this State who "fired the Southern heart," donned the Confederate gray and remained in service as long as it was not dangerous, and immediately after the surrender, begun to denounce rebels and traitors with all the *nonchalance* and interested eagerness of new born "loyalty."

Its new editors are men of entirely different character, and we have frequently been assured that the *Progress* owed much of its freshness and vigor to the intelligent labors of Capt. H. E. Orr, who has now become its senior editor, and who has been editorially connected with the paper since the surrender of Gen. Lee, of whose army he was an efficient officer.

Mr. Guthrie is the son of Capt. J. J. Guthrie, well and favorable known to our people as a gallant and useful officer of the Confederate Navy.

We extend to these gentlemen our best wishes for their success, and have no doubt, that under their management the *Progress* will deservedly become one of the most popular dalies in the State.

The Income Tax.

In order that our readers may be correctly advised of requirements made upon them by the Internal Revenue law, in relation to incomes, we lay before them to-day the following valuable and pertinent condensation of a law which affects alike all who are in receipt of incomes, North or South:

"It should be remembered by tax payers that the 1st of May was the time fixed by the Internal Revenue law for the return of schedules of incomes to the Assistant Assessors. The amended law of March 3, 1865, is still in force, and it is officially announced that the assessment of this year will be made in accordance with its provisions, regardless of any action of Congress on the new tax bill just reported to the House. The Senate refuses to concur in the House resolution providing for an extension of time for two months, in order to permit the new law to go into effect. Tax payers, therefore, were required to furnish their schedules to the Assistant Assessors in their respective districts on or before May first. The Assessor is under no legal obligation to send blank forms; he may do so as an act of courtesy, but it is the business of tax payers to find his office, obtain the blanks, fill them up and return them. In case of neglect or refusal, the Assessors are empowered to make the return and to add a penalty of twenty-five per cent., or, in case of fraud, to add one hundred per cent. to the amount ascertained to be due.

"The duties on incomes are payable within sixty days after the return of the schedule to the Assessor; that is, on or before the 30th day of June. The income must be reckoned for the year ending December 31, 1865, and the tax is 5 per cent. on all sums between $600 and $5,000, and 10 per cent. on the excess over $5,000. The deductions permitted are: 1. The sum of $600 from all incomes; 2. All national, State, county and municipal taxes paid within the year (including the income tax paid last summer; 3. The amount paid for rent, or the rental value of any homestead occupied by the tax-payer or his family, in his own right or the right of his wife; 4; The amount paid for usual or ordinary repairs, taking the average of the preceding five years. These are all the deductions that can be made.

"The income tax is a lien upon property if not paid within the time fixed by law, and the collectors are invested with full powers to take legal proceedings for distraint and collection. The proper observance of the time and manner of payment will therefore save the tax-payer much trouble."

The foregoing we copy from the New York *Post*. It is well for our people to note that if their income tax is not paid within the time fixed by law, the Collectors are invested with full powers for distraint and collection.

The Veto Message.

President Johnson deserves our thanks for again "seeking to protect, by the veto power, the rights of the people of this Union against the wicked and revolutionary acts of a few malignant and mischievous men." The veto message which we publish to-day is like the other messages of ANDREW JOHNSON, clear, calm and forcible. The object of the Radicals in passing the bill to transform the Territory of Colorado into a State is but a continuance of their display of utter contempt for the Constitution in their efforts to control the Government, for which end they have already so often outraged equity and justice. The President clearly shows that Colorado is not in a condition to exercise the functions of a sovereign state with advantage to the people of that Territory, or with justice to the country generally.

Possibly this utter recklessness of partizan legislation shows the conscious inability of the Radicals to control Congress over and above the Executive veto in other important unconstitutional measures contemplated by the disunionists of that body, in their headlong programme to control the next presidential election.

In what striking contrast is this attempt to give representation to this "vast wilderness," when eleven States are denied it. "What is most conclusive," says the *National Intelligencer*, "is its striking antagonism to the repulsive and utterly indefensible idea, that when eleven States, with many millions of white population, are excluded from representation in Congress, the trifling population of thirty thousand in some other line of latitude shall have power in one branch of Congress equal to a State having three millions of white people."

Chief Justice Chase and the Trial of Jefferson Davis.

We stated in an article a day or two since in reference to the trial of Ex-President Jefferson Davis, that Chief Justice Chase had shown an evident disposition not to preside at the trial. We had seen it stated that possibly his position as a lawyer and a politician previous to the war might be quoted against him as a Judge, as he was considered as thorough a believer in and teacher of the most ultra States rights doctrines as Mr. Davis himself. In confirmation of this fact, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of a late date furnishes some very interesting proofs which we collate from the Richmond *Dispatch*. The evidence was brought out as follows:

The Cincinnati *Commercial* was formerly the organ of Judge Chase, but declined to follow him into the Radical camp, and now sustains President Johnson. One of its correspondents, who is declared to be "a gentleman well known as one of the leading and most talented Republicans" in Ohio, has volunteered to assist the *Commercial* and has supplied it with evidence from the record to convict Judge Chase of gross inconsistency, not to say hypocrisy. We quote from the letter of this distinguished Republican the following statements:

"The *true* reason of the persistent efforts of certain politicians of the Radical school to prevent the trial of Jefferson Davis before a civil tribunal is, that such a trial would make *patent* to the public the fact that in regard to the doctrine of State rights, upon which Jefferson Davis justified secession and war against coercion by the General Government, they stand, by their *previous* record and expressed opinions, on *identically the same platform*."

"Chief Justice Chase, their great leader, together with Greeley, it is known, advised President Lincoln to let the slave States go rather than resort to armed coercion, which was in violation of the State rights' theory he had preached all his life, from the case of Jones vs. Van Zant, in McLean's reports in 1842, to the celebrated Oberlin fugitive slave rescue cases, *ex parte* Bushnell, *ex parte* Langston, in 1859, reported in Ninth Ohio State Reports, when, as Governor of Ohio, through the Attorney General, C. P. Wolcott, he prosecuted a writ of *habeas corpus* to release prisoners convicted of a violation of the fugitive slave law from the Cleveland jail, and openly declared that he would sustain by force the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio against that of the Supreme Court of the United States, even if it resulted in a collision with the General Government.

"To understand fully why the Chief Justice touches the subject of Davis's trial so gingerly, it is well to examine his record as Governor of Ohio in the Oberlin cases. The writ of *habeas corpus* had been made returnable before the judges at Columbus on the 25th of May, 1859. The day previous, May 24, an immense convention assembled at Cleveland, where a portion of the prisoners were confined in jail."

After describing the meeting, this "most talented Republican" (we like to cite good authority) proceeds to quote from a speech made to the crowd by Mr. Chase, who was then Governor of Ohio, as published the next day in the Cleveland *Herald*. Mr. Chase said:

"I do not wish to say, nor is it proper for you to say, what the decision of our court should be in the case. That is left to the court themselves to determine; it is a matter between them, the people, and God. I will only say what I have frequently said before, that as long as the State of Ohio remains as a sovereignty, and so long as I am Chief Executive, the process of her courts shall be executed. The process of the United States courts must not be slighted or resisted, but so long as I represent the sovereignty of our State I will see that the process of our State courts shall not be interferred with, but shall be *fully enforced*. * * * When I am called upon to act, I will act. [Immense applause.] * * * In concluding, he had not given utterance to *all* he wished to say, but what he had said he was willing to live by and to die by."

This speech was, of course, censured by those persons who were in favor of executing the fugitive slave law. To which censures the *Ohio State Journal*, published at Columbus, and speaking in behalf of Governor Chase, replied as follows:

"As for the carping criticism on Governor Chase, we need only say he simply declared his determination to do his duty as Executive of the State of Ohio, viz: To see the judgment of the Supreme Court executed. We have no doubt he will make good his word whenever the occasion may offer, and in whatever shape that occasion may present itself. * * * * * * *

But if a collision is to take place, we can say with our cotemporary, *let it come*—and woe be to those who have forced it upon the outraged people of Ohio."

"Such were the means," continues our talented Republican, "taken to educate the people up to backing Governor Chase in a contemplated *armed* resistance to the Federal Government, in regard to the execution of a law that had been held to be constitutional by every department of the Government from its organization; and the Governor [Mr. Chase] *repeatedly declared*, in conversation to a former law partner of Chief Justice Swan, and other prominent citizens of Columbus, Ohio, *that he would, if necessary, resist the Federal Government by force* if the court released the prisoners. Colonel Carrington, now of the Eighteenth Infantry, the then Adjutant-General of the State, if examined under oath, would doubtless make some rich revelations as to the collection of arms and intention of holding the militia in readiness."

These revelations furnish a sufficient reason why Mr. Chase should dislike to preside at the trial of Mr. Davis. They prove that Mr. Chase was so firm a believer in the reserved rights of the States, that he declared himself *repeatedly as ready to go to war* to sustain Ohio in them.

Disabled Soldiers.

Those interested have not had a clear understanding of the resolutions passed by the Legislature for the benefit of the disabled soldiers. We learn from the Raleigh *Sentinel* that the Governor has entered into a contract with the Jewett Manufacturing Company, for supplying the maimed soldiers of the State with artificial limbs. The Company are about establishing an agency in Raleigh for the manufacture of these limbs. We have heretofore announced that Governor Worth has appointed Maj. L. Garland Ryan, of Chapel Hill, to distribute the artifical limbs throughout the State.

It will be seen that these resolutions contemplate aid, not only to the soldiers themselves, but to their destitute and dependent families. The proposition does credit not only to the heart of its author, Judge Manly, but gives substantial evidence of the generosity and humanity of the State, and a feeble acknowledgment of the debt of gratitude to those who have been maimed in her defence, and themselves and families impoverished thereby.

It is to be hoped that the Chairmen of the County Courts will not be backward in transmitting, by the time designated, the information called for. We have heretofore published the resolutions, but re-publish them for the benefit of such as may have forgotten their provisions:

RESOLUTIONS IN FAVOR OF CERTAIN DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Resolved, That the court of pleas and quarter sessions of the several counties of this State, a majority of justices being present, are hereby authorized to levy and collect, as taxes, such amounts of money as may by them be deemed necessary for the relief of the destitute disabled soldiers of their respective counties; said money to be distributed under the direction of said court.

Resolved, That the chairman of each court of pleas and quarter sessions in the State be and he is hereby required to forward to the Governor of the State, on or before the first day of December next, a concise statement of the names and number of disabled soldiers who are citizens of their respective counties, showing the number of those who have lost legs, arms, or are otherwise disabled, in separate lists, together with a list of the destitute families or dependents of those who have died, with such other facts as may be of importance in investigating their claims to State aid; and the Governor shall report the same to the General Assembly at its next session. [*Ratified the 10th day of March, A. D., 1866.*]

"Is Honesty the Best Policy?"

It was contended before the war, that the South paid the Federal Taxes. If the following exhibit of the gold watches listed for taxation in the Northern States is a fair illustration of the honesty with which property is listed at the North, we may well expect that the South, even in her impoverished condition, denied representation, and unrecognized as equals in the Union, will have to bear much more than her fair share of the burdens of the government. The old copy-plate axiom "Honesty is the best Policy," seems to be entirely discarded by the prosperous North, we suppose from an *honest* difference of opinion in reference to what old fogies regarded as a truism. The *Journal of Commerce* may well ask, What has become of all the Gold Watches at the North? If the question was asked what had become of these glittering time-pieces at the South, the question would be easy of solution. Many even which did not fall into the hands of relentless "bummers," were sent North close upon the heels of the surrender of the Confederate armies, to be sold in order to purchase bread.

We, however, venture the assertion, that when such articles are listed here, that the eleven unrepresented Southern States, with a larger number of their gold watches stolen from them and carried North, than are shown in the whole list of those returned for taxation in the thirty-two States and Territories now represented in Congress, and claiming, *par excellence*, to be *the* United States, will exhibit not so great an impoverishment in this particular respect, and we think that the tax-gatherer will find as many gold watches in the city of Wilmington, alone, as these officers were able to discover in all the New England States, including that moral and political Hub of the Universe—Boston.

We commend the following article and official figures from the *Journal of Commerce* to the attention of our readers:

"The question, 'What becomes of all the pins?' now sinks into insignificance beside another inquiry of more serious moment, What has become of all the gold watches? This country has been famous for these glittering timepieces. Not a well-to-do-gentleman in any part of the land but had his gold ticker; they were an indispensable portion of a young lady's daily attire; and even beardless boys were eager to possess the coveted treasure, and could not wait for it until they came to man's estate. But, unfortunately for the happy owners of these elegant articles, the eye of the greedy tax-gatherer was caught by their glitter, and they were to be made to contribute to the national revenue. Any gold watch in use, worth less than one hundred dollars, was to be charged one dollar, and when valued at over one hundred dollars, was to pay two dollars tax per annum. At this precise moment, by a singular coincidence, a large part of the gold watches in many States disappeared from record. The sudden vanishing of so much valuable property should be a matter of public concern, and we desire to direct toward it the attention of all who are interested, in the hope of obtaining some explanation of this remarkable phenomenon. The following, from the latest official return of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, exhibits the extent of this startling loss, and may partially aid in its recovery:"

GOLD WATCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.
(*From the official returns.*)

States and Territories.	Worth less than $100	Worth more than $100
Maine	6	3
New Hampshire	33	1
Vermont	2	—
Massachusetts	38	9
Rhode Island	—	—
Connecticut	—	—
New York	885	201
New Jersey	4	—
Pennsylvania	1,146	156
Delaware	—	—
Maryland	883	91
Virginia (West)	167	32
Kentucky	297	36
Tennessee	162	77
Ohio	46	—
Indiana	220	36
Illinois	4	—
Michigan	1	—
Wisconsin	—	—
Iowa	—	—
Minnesota	—	—
Missouri	1,549	320
Kansas	—	—
California	857	211
Oregon	298	28
Nevada	—	—
Colorado	—	—
Nebraska	19	2
Utah	—	—
Washington	2	—
New Mexico	35	39
Montana	—	—
Total	6,654	1,242

Thus we have only 7,896 gold watches left, out of all the thousands which were owned before the war; and some States have not a single specimen. Rhode Island, the home of the wealthy Senator Sprague, has not one of the yellow treasures, even of the most inferior description.—Connecticut has not one, and her late patriotic Governor, it is fair to infer, sports only a silver bull's-eye of the antique pattern. And Wisconsin? Iowa? Minnesota? and the other blanks? Alas? we have no answer. Vermont has two, but they are worth less than one hundred dollars.—Only two gold watches of any description in all Vermont! In Michigan there is one. Who is the fortunate man? Will not some Historical Society in that bereft commonwealth give us the name of this fortunate gentleman who still retains his yellow time-piece? Strange to say, Missouri heads the list and has been the least "spoiled" by the threatening tax-gatherer.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT.—The Fayetteville *News* of the 15th inst. says:

Superior Court is in session this week, his Hon. Judge Buxton presiding. N. McKay, Esq., of Harnett, Solicitor.

We know of no cases of importance besides that of Jno. C. McIlheny charged by the State with the murder of Wm. Lane. We learn in that case the solicitor will be assisted in the prosecution by Judge Person, and the defence be conducted by Col. Robert Strange. The case will be tried on Thursday.

We learn that the trial of the above case has been postponed until the next term of the Superior Court, which meets in Fayetteville in the month of November next.

The Burning of Columbia.

The Columbia (S. C.) correspondent of the New York *Post* forwards an affidavit made by Wm. B. Nash, "setting forth that he saw the South Carolina depot building burning before General Sherman's army entered the city. He also saw cotton burning, and saw corpses of persons killed by explosions at the depot."

Commenting on this act of a nameless scribbler, and this affidavit of an unknown person, to controvert the statements of Wade Hampton, the New York *News* says that "there is not in all America an intelligent and unprejudiced man or woman who will not believe Wade Hampton's declaration, whatever it may be, though it should be controverted by the sworn statement of every pensioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and confirmed by the endorsement of every radical in America."

The Case of Willis P. Moore, of Robeson.

We have been favored with a copy of the findings and acquital of Mr. Willis P. Moore, who, it will be remembered, was arraigned before a Military Commission in this city in March last. The findings of the Commission in this case will be gratifying to our people.

The official order is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RALEIGH, North Carolina, May 5, 1866.

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL
Orders No. 64.

1. Before a Military Commission which convened at Wilmington, North Carolina, March 20, 1866, pursuant to Special Orders No. 4, dated Headquarters, Department of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina, January 4, 1866, and of which Captain Charles Whitney, 37th U. S. C. T. is President, was arraigned and tried Willis P. Moore, citizen.

Charge—Murder—Specification—"That Willis P. Moore, citizen of Robeson county, State of North Carolina, on or about the 16th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1865, feloniously, willfully, and of his malice aforethought, did kill and murder one Wesley Moore, a colored citizen.

Finding.—The Court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, Willis P. Moore—of the specification to the charge—"*Guilty*"—except the words "feloniously, willfully, and of his malice aforethought," and "murder," but attaches *no criminality*.

Of the Charge—"*Not guilty*."

And the Commission does therefore acquit the prisoner, Willis P. Moore, a citizen of Robeson county, North Carolina.

2. The proceedings, findings and acquittal in the foregoing case of Willis P. Moore, are approved and confirmed. The prisoner will be released from confinement.

By order of Brevet Major General RUGER.

Official:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

JAMES ANDERSON, Lt. A. D. C. & Act. A. A. G.

National Banks.

The Comptroller of the Treasury in reply to interogatories, says: "I consider 'depositing money by National Banks with private bankers, bearing interest and payable on call,' a violation of the twenty-ninth section of the currency act, when such deposit exceeds one-tenth part of the capital of the bank making such deposit. We mention this decision only as a matter of general information. National Banks in this State find other uses for their money than depositing them with private banks, and private bankers have as little use for them.

For the Journal.

NORTH CAROLINA, May, 1866.

MESSRS. ENGLEHARD & KO.:

Surs;—After looking for a reply from you for a considerable time, I hav at last koncluded that you do not inten ritin; an I now seat myself tu giv you a lecturin for not doin so.

As it is karacteristic uv a good Union luver to defen the laws an ackshons uv his kuntry from politikal speckulations, it alone will be the theam uv this letter. The Sivil rites bil, one uv the late laws passed by our able kongressmen in Washington, is a glorious institution; we ort tu be so gratful tu Mr. Stevens & Ko. for their disinterested kindness in showing us to be on ekwality with the nigger, who is our superior in inteleck, energy, and everything that is honorable and good. I think we ort tu offer up resolutions uv thanks tu the Ko. for so doin.

And, Messers. Editurs, when can we repay so grate a det uv gratitute tu our Northern frends, as we ort, for suppressin the rebelion in which we hav just benn ingaged? We cannot in words say when; tho I think at the rates uv the eternal revenu, and other tacks, sum uv there insashiable pockets ort tu be filled in a short time.

And if the rebelion had not benn suppressed we wud hav benn denide the exkwisite plesure uv havin nigger buros; and they are sutch elegant furniture, no person shud be without them. I hav never yet had, nor seen one; tho I suppose they will hold any artikle uv clothin that can be menshuned. I du hope the Northern kabinet makers will be so konsiderate as tu sell sum uv them tu we ex-rebels, and if we cannot rase funds enuf on cotton tu pay for them, we will ship a cargo uv niggers unbeknowin tu them, down to Cuby, by our Northern frends, who will there dispose uv them for half the cash sekured.

And, Surs, if we were not in the Union, the niggers wud not hav horses tu copplane uv bein stolen tu the agents uv these buros, who are almost indispensible in sutch cases. Again, "Union is strength," for Mr. Clay sed so, and to prove it, I will giv an illustrashun: If several horse theaves unite and kombine there strength (which is Union) they can lift and carry off a stall with its stead, and perhaps the nigger tu, if he is in the stall, who they then deliver tu Pluto & Ko.

This, Messurs Editurs, is not a helthy klime for returned nigger soldjers, as they are often found suspended in some remote region uv the woods; and I hav herd uv two fitin until each killed the other, which shows the demoralizing influences uv kamp-life. The cause uv this soicide is supposed tu be *ennui* uv life, tho it seems tu me after facin rebel batteries as they did, they wud kling tu life, as man klings tu wife.

I presume I would be konsidered by sum, as a misloyal person, but as literary karacters speak and rite whatever there opinion dicktates, no one will trubble him or herself with such a thort; an as these are freedmen times the *Habeus Corpus* rit wud be suspended with, were I one, which is ironikle tu say.

Messers. Editurs, I ask with the universal voice uv the ex-rebels: what will be dun with the kinkyheds nex? Only a short time will revele to us the kode uv laws that are tu be passed consernin them, which are onknown by all excep the Radikles, who I suppose will konstruct a Radikle uv him, which I presume wud so ameliorate his kondition, that he wud becum a kongressman be4 long. It is the supposed case by meny, that the agents uv these buros are konnected to Mr. Stevens & Ko. thru the ties uv relashunship, as they are all pashunately fond uv femails uv "African scent." Tu see them promenadin with the aised femails so affecshunately, one wud suppose they were bride and grume on the huny-mune ture.

As Editurs du not appreshiate long letters, I will 4thwith cut this off; hopin tu receive a speady response I am as ever,

Yous respectful frend,
NED GRABS.

P. S. Since ritin the above, I hav heard uv a nigger luseing his buro; I hope I will be so successful as to find it; if so, it will be onkonstitutional for him to cum after it, as sum katastrophe might befall him.

Yours,
N. G.

The Notes of National Banks—Liability of Government for their Redemption, &c.

The following letter and the decisions it contains is peculiarly interesting at this time, when the public is turning a suspicious eye upon the national banks and all that relates to them:

"TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
"WASHINGTON, May 16, 1866.

"DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 10th instant has just now been received.

"You ask to what extent the Government is liable for the redemption of the notes of the national banks.

"I answer to the full nominal face value of every note issued by the Comptroller of the Currency to a bank, and by the bank put into circulation.

"You ask, 'Should the bank deposit with the United States Treasurer to secure the circulating notes with the banks depositing them be inadequate to the redemption of the notes of the bank, by reason of the decline of the securities deposited, is the Government bound to redeem the notes at par?' The 47th section of the national currency act not only gives the right to forfeit all the securities held for any deficiency, but the Government has a first and paramount lien upon all the assets of a defaulting bank. I therefore answer this question affirmatively.

"You ask again, 'Could the absolute failing of a national bank impair the value of the circulating notes of the bank making such failure?' I answer, no. On the contrary, the notes of a national bank that has failed are rather better than those of a bank in good standing, if away from the business marts or commercial centres of the country; for the reason that the Treasurer of the United States becomes the cashier of such defaulting bank, and will, through his assistants and all other Government officers, redeem such circulation.

"You ask, fourth, 'Are the notes of the United States Treasury, beyond the fact of their being legal tenders, a greater security to the holders than the currency of the national banks.'

"The United States legal-tender notes afford no greater security to the holder than the notes of national banks. The only real difference between the two is that while the latter are only a legal-tender from and to all parties, whether municipalities, corporations or individuals.

"Very respectfully yours,
"F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

"R. E. Daniel, Esq., Cashier Merchants' National Bank, Memphis, Tennessee."

AN IMPORTANT ACT.

An Act to Extend the Time Allowed to Widows to Enter their Dissent to the Last Will and Testament of their Husbands.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the widows of all testators whose last wills and testaments have been admitted to probate in this State since the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and before the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, whose real estate has not been sold, be, and they are hereby allowed, six months from and after the ratification of this act, to enter their dissent to the same.

Be it further enacted, That in all cases where the widow shall dissent from the last will and testament of her husband, as provided in the foregoing section, she shall be entitled to the same rights of dower as if her husband had died intestate: *Provided*, That no widow shall be entitled to the provisions of this act where the estate of her husband has been finally settled.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified this 22d day of February, A. D., 1866.

S. F. PHILLIPS,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
THOMAS SETTLE,
Speaker of the Senate.

THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

Provisions of the Bill As Approved by the President.

The President having approved the bill passed by Congress amending an act relating to the habeas corpus, and regulating judicial procedings in certain cases, and approved in March, 1863, it is therefore a law.

It provides that every search, seizure, arrest or imprisonment made, or any acts done, or omitted to be done, during the rebellion by an officer or person under and by virtue of any order, written or verbal, general or special, issued by the President or Secretary of War, or by any military officer of the United States holding the command of the department, district or place, wherein such seizure, search, arrest or imprisonment was made, done or omitted to be done, either by the person or officer to whom the order was addressed, or for whom it was intended, or by any other person aiding or assisting him therein, shall be held and are hereby declared to come within the purview of the fourth and fifth sections of the said act of March 3, 1863, for all the purposes of defense, transfer, appeal or limitation provided therein. But no such order shall by force of this act or the act to which this is an amendment be a defense to any suit or action for any act done or omitted to be done after the passage of this act. When the said order is in writing, it shall be sufficient to produce in evidence the original, with proof of its authenticity, or a certified copy of the same; or if sent by telegraph, the production of the telegram purporting to emanate from such military officer shall be *prima facie* evidence of its authenticity; or if the original of such order or telegram is lost or cannot be produced, secondary evidence thereof shall be admissible as in other cases. The right of removal from the State court into the Circuit Court of the United States may be exercised after the appearance of the defendant and the filing of his plea or other defense in said court at any term of said court subsequent to the term when the appearance is entered, and before a jury is empannelled to try the same. But nothing herein contained shall be held to abridge the right of such removal after final judgment in the State court, nor shall it be necessary in the State court to offer or give surety for the filing of copies in the United States Circuit Court. But on the filing of the petitions, verified as provided in said fifth section, the further proceedings in the State court shall cease, and not be resumed until a certificate, under the seal of the said Circuit Court of the United States, stating that the petitioner has failed to file copies in the said Circuit Court at the next term is produced.

If the State court shall, notwithstanding the performance of all things required for the removal of a case to the Circuit Court, proceed further in said cause or prosecution before said certificate is produced, then in that case all such further proceedings shall be void and of no effect; and all parties, judges, officers and other persons, thenceforth proceeding thereunder, or by color thereof, shall be liable in damages therefor to the parties aggrieved, to be recovered by an action in a court of the State having proper jurisdiction, or in a Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which such further proceedings may have been had, or where the party, officer, or other persons offending shall be found, and upon a recovery of damages in either court the party who is plaintiff shall be entitled to double costs.

It is made the duty of the clerk of the State court to furnish copies of the papers and files in the case to the parties so petitioning for the removal, and upon the refusal or neglect of the clerk to furnish such copies, the said party may docket the case in the Circuit Court of the United States, and thereupon said Circuit Court shall have jurisdiction therein, and may, upon proof of such refusal or neglect of the clerk of the State court, and upon reasonable notice being given to the plaintiff requiring him to file a declaration or petition therein, and upon his default may order a nonsuit and dismiss the case at the costs of the plaintiff, which dismissal shall be a bar to any further suit touching the matter in controversy.

A Queer Will.

A SHORT time since Mr. William Dunlop, of Gairbraid, Colburn township, C. W. departed this life, leaving the following as his last will and testament. It is now being contested in chancery in the district of Huron, on the ground that its author was insane.

"In the name of God, Amen, I. William Dunlop, of Gairbraid, in the township of Colburne, and district of Huron, Western Canada, Esquire, being in sound health, and my mind just as usual, which my friends, who flatter me, say is no great shakes at the best of times, do make this my last will and testament, as follows: Revoking, of course, all former wills, I leave the property I may die possessed of, to my sisters Ellen Boyle Story and Elizabeth Boyle Dunlop, the former because she is married to a minister who (God help him!) she henpecks; the latter because she is married to nobedy, nor is the likely to be, for she is an old maid, and not market ripe; and also, I leave them and their heirs my share of the stock and impliments on the farm; provided, always that the inclosure around my brother's grave be reserved; and if either of them should die without issue, then the other to inherit the whole. I leave to my sister-in-law, Louisa Dunlop, all my share of the household furniture and such traps, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned. I leave my silver tankard to the eldest son of old John, as the representative of the family; I would have left it to old John himself, but he would melt it down to make temperance medals, and that would be sacrilege; however, I leave my big horn snuff box to him—he can only make temperance horn spoons with that. I leave my sister Jenny my Bible, formerly the property of my great-grandmother, Bertha Hamilton, of Woodhall, and when she knows as much of the spirit of it as she do s of the letter, she will be another Christain than she is. I also leave my late brother's watch to my brother Sandy, exhorting him at the same time to give up whiggery, radicalism, and all other sins that do most easily beset him. I leave my brother Allen my big silver snuff box, as I am informed that he is rather a decent Christain, with a swag belly and jolly face. I leave Parson Chevassic (Maggie's husband) the small box I got from the Sarnia militia, as a small token of my gratitude for the service he has done the family in taking a sister that no man of taste would have taken. I leave John Cadeef a silver teapot, to the end that he may drink tea therefrom, to comfort him under the affliction of a slatternly wife. I leave my books to my brother Andrew, because he has been so long a jangely walloh, that he may learn to read with them. I give my silver cup, with a sovererign in it, to my sisier, Janet Graham Dunlop, because she is an old maid and pious, and therefore will necessarily take to horning, and also my granny's snuff shell, as it looks decent to see an old woman taking snuff. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the 31st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(Signed) W. DUNLOP.

The London *Times* closes an article on the American negroes as follows:

"*Their place, there is no denying it, is service and submission. A law of nature we cannot alterr, and the best thing their friends can do for them is to find out the position and occupation that fit their quality the best, and advise them to accept them cheerfully.*"

Thad. Stevens don't think so. He conceives their place to be a far more affectionate and intimate one, if his faith corresponds with his practice.

MARRIED,

At St. John's Church, in this city, on the 16th inst., by Rev. R. E. Terry, Mr. WM. L. PITTS, to Miss LAURA, daughter of N. N. Nixon, Esq., all of this city.

In this city, on the 16th inst., by Rev. R. Grant, Mr. SYLVESTER E. S. BURROWS to Miss ELIZA JANE HILL.

In this town, on the 17th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Northrop, pastor of St. Thomas' (Catholic) Church, Mr. EDWARD B. DUDLEY to Miss E. T., second daughter of Mr. John G. Bauman, all of this city.

On Wednesday, the 9th inst., by the Rev. J. Blount Cheshire, D. D., JOHN T. GREGORY, Esq., (formerly Adjutant 12th N. C. Infantry,) to Miss ELLA, daughter of E. T. Clarke, Esq., all of Halifax county.

DIED,

At Chapel Hill, N. C., on the 12th instant, Dr. J. W. GREENHOW, late Surgeon of the Confederate States Navy.

Fell asleep in Jesus, at his residence, near Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C., on the 13th of May, BENJAMIN H. COVINGTON.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

ALEXANDER SPRUNT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
April 19. 12—6m

S. T.—1860—X.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUBLED with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, topid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has an unmutilated metal cap over the top of each bottle, and green label for exportation, around each neck. See descriptive circular around each bottle.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.
April 19 12-1y

North Carolina Agricultural House
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HARDWARE STORE.
MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
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WATER STREET, WILMINGTON.
T. J. MITCHELL. GEO. ALLEN. D. T. CARRAWAY
May 10. 14-tf

SHACKELFORD, HAAS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 159 Front St., New York,
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BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
NAVAL STORES, COTTON, LUMBER, COTTON YARNS, &c., &c.
Constantly on hand, in Wilmington, and for sale at wholesale, a large assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES
Sole Agents in North Carolina for the Sale of
WHITTEMORE'S COTTON CARDS.

REFER to Messrs. J. Stiner & Co., 49 Vesey St., Messrs. Moses & Schiffer, 32 Broad St.
Feb 8 w-1-tf

Notice.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE of NEW HANOVER county, will meet at the Court House on Tuesday of June Court. Persons holding claims will present them